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REGD. NO. B. 1055

The Bombay Chronicle

REGD. NO. B. 1065

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VOL. XXII NO. 219 BOMBAY SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1934 EIGHTEEN PAGES

Disciplinary Action Against Allahabad D. C. C.?

Congress-Nationalist Rapprochement

PEACE EMISSARY IS HOPEFUL

A.I.C.C. & Subjects Committee To Meet In Bombay On October 23.

WARDHA, Sept. 14.

Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, Secretary of the Congress, declares that the newly elected A. I. C. C. and the Subjects Committee of the Congress will meet at Bombay on 23rd October. The exact time and place will be notified later.

A complaint was received by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, President of the Congress with regard to the validity of the proceedings of the Berar Provincial Congress Committee held on 9th September.

After hearing the explanations given to him personally by the old and the new secretaries of the Provincial Committee, and after examining the documents relating to the proceedings, including the statement of the President, Sardar Vallabhbhai has declared the proceedings, including the election of office-bearers and members of the All-India Congress Committee as invalid, and has directed that a very early meeting of the B. P. C. C. should be held again to dispose of the agenda.—A.P.

MOVE TO END SCHISM

Prospects Of Settlement Said To Be Hopeful

NEW DELHI, Sept. 14.

Further light is thrown on the eleventh-hour efforts at compromise between the Congress Parliamentary Board and Pt. Malaviya's group as expressed in Gandhiji's letter, addressed to the Pandit, after the breakdown of the Wardha negotiations.

Pandit Nekiram Sharma, who conveyed Gandhiji's letter to the Pandit, and acted as intermediary, returned to Delhi to-day, and enquiries made by the Associated Press show that he is very hopeful that fresh efforts will result in an amicable settlement between the two parties.

Congress circles anticipate greater chances of success now, as both Gandhiji and Pandit Malaviya are agreed that their differences should not be magnified, for then reactionaries will get into the Assembly.

It is understood that Pandit Nekiram Sharma had further discussions with Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Aney on the subject. It is stated that Gandhiji's suggestion of preference being given to any candidate belonging to either party, if he has greater chances of election than his rival, is looked upon by them, as affording the basis for exploring further avenues of compromise.

WHO IS TO DECIDE?

It is, however, feared that a difficulty might arise as to who should judge whether a particular candidate has greater chances than the other. It is stated that this will not be an insurmountable difficulty, if the principle is conceded. In that case, leaders such as Gandhiji and Pt. Malaviya, representing either parties may be given sole powers to decide after studying local conditions in the constituency, as to which candidate should withdraw in favour of the other. The success or otherwise of fresh attempts at finding out a workable solution depends on the developments in the next few days.

It is understood that it has been decided that Mr. Thakurdas Bhargava, ex-M.L.A., will contest Ambala Constituency on behalf of the Nationalist Party against Mr. Shamlal, the Congress nominee.—A.P.

NATIONALIST CAMPAIGN

Probable Candidates For Assembly

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 14.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has arrived at Allahabad. He leaves for Lucknow to-morrow and thence to Calcutta. The Pandit is consulting members of his party and will shortly publish a list of candidates which the Nationalist Party will put up to contest the coming Assembly election.

It is likely that the candidates will be selected from among Chaudhry Mukhtar Singh, Pandit Hirdayanath Kunzru and Pandit Krishnakant Malaviya, besides the Pandit himself for U. P. seats.

It is understood that Nationalists will not oppose Gobind Bullabh Pant and Dr. Bhagwan Das from Benares.

No candidate is likely to be put up from South India.

Rafi Ahmad Kidwai has arrived at Allahabad. He has resigned the secretaryship of the Hind (U. P.) Provincial Congress Committee.—A.P.

MALAVIYA LEAVES FOR CALCUTTA

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 14.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya is leaving for Calcutta direct to-morrow by the Punjab Mail. He expects to reach Lahore on 22nd to attend a conference of the Congress Nationalist Party and has wired to Lahore suggesting postponement of the Conference from 21st to 23rd September. In Calcutta Pandit will confer with the Bengal Nationalist leaders and others. Thereafter the names of selected candidates will be announced.—A. P.

Dr. Subbaroyan, ex-Chief Minister of the Madras Government, returned to India from his European tour, by the mail boat on Thursday.

MALAVIYAJI EXPLAINS

Narrates Story Of His Failure To Convince... Mahatmaji

JUBBULPORE, Sept. 14.

"It was really unfortunate that I could not convince or persuade Mahatmaji to my views", remarked Malaviyaji addressing a crowded meeting held last night under the presidency of Mr. Shyamsunder Bhargava.

During his speech lasting over an hour, Panditji outlined the policy of the Government and explained the reasons which led to his severance from the Congress Parliamentary Board and the formation of the Congress Nationalist Party. He added that despite differences, till his dying day, he would remain a staunch Congressman and would not allow the country's prestige to be tarnished.

Concluding, he made a comment on the evils of the Communal Award and appealed to the voters to vote without prejudice for the Assembly election.

CONGRESS POLICY DEFENDED

Seth Govind Das defending the Congress Working Committee's position regarding the Communal Award and the White Paper, compared them to scylla and charybids, and of the two, preferred rejecting the White Paper and observing neutrality on the Communal Award and exhorted the voters to observe discipline in respect of the Congress and not to be swayed by personalities.

Mr. Dwarka Prasad Mishra supporting Seth Govind Das said that rather than losing the co-operation of the nationalist Muslims, the Congress being a national body preferred wisely to remain neutral on the Communal Award, despite all its evils and oppose the White Paper.

After the termination of the meeting, Malaviyaji conferred with prominent members of the Hindu Sabha, including Dr. Moonje and other party leaders till his departure for Allahabad, but could not arrive at any decision as regards the selection of candidates for the Assembly.

It is understood that after touring, Malaviyaji intends to convene a meeting of the Nationalist Party at Calcutta or Benares to announce the names of the candidates and further policy of the Nationalist Party.

Prior to his leaving, Malaviyaji visited the Robertson College and exhorted the students to be morally pure, intellectually great and physically strong.—United Press.

RUBBER FACTORY ON FIRE

LOOSDUINEN (Holland), Sept. 14.

Fire destroyed half the rubber factory at Vredestein. The full extent of the damage is not yet known, but it is believed to be extremely heavy.

The fire is attributed to spontaneous combustion.—Reuter.

FOR FLOUTING W. COMMITTEE

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 14.

From talks in Congress circles here, it appears that there is a possibility of Sardar Patel, President of the Congress taking some sort of disciplinary action against the members of the Town and District Congress Committees of Allahabad for their recent resolutions against the resolutions of the Working Committee in connection with Council entry.—A.P.

CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP

Rajen Babu Is Fittest Person For It Says Frontier Gandhi

WARDHA, Sept. 14.

Khan Abdul Ghafoor Khan has issued the following statement:—

"I am surprised that in spite of my warning, the move to have me elected to the Congress Presidential Chair this year is still being encouraged in Bombay, the venue of the Congress. The move, no doubt, unconsciously discredits my sincerity, for it must assume that if it is pressed upon me, I would accept the honour. I repeat that I consider myself unequal to the task. The more so after seeing what quarrels on trivialities the Sardar Saheb has to settle from day to day."

"It is painful to me to see suggestions made in the press that Babu Rajendra Prasad should retire in my favour. Those who make this suggestion do not know this self-effacing servant of the people. Nor do they know how our stay in the Hazaribagh prison had deepened our friendship. The public should know that immediately on our release he offered to retire. But I could not bear the thought. I am sure that he is the only person who deserves the honour."—A.P.

PART OF SECURITY FORFEITED

RANGOON, Sept. 14.

Under the Local Government's orders a sum of Rs. 200 out of the security deposit of Rs. 1,000 furnished by the "Sun," press has been forfeited in connection with an article published in the "New Burma" dated 31st August entitled "Indians in Burma" which, it is stated, was calculated to create class hatred among His Majesty's subjects in Burma.—A.P.

STOP PRESS

MAN BEHIND SCENES.

VIENNA, Sept. 14.

The Military Court has sentenced to death senior police constable Franz Theissenberger who was accused of playing an important role behind the scenes on July 25th when Dr. Dollfuss was murdered. It is alleged that Theissenberger a year ago began organising the Nazi Putsch and early in July gave order to be prepared for action.—Reuter's Special.

U. S. GOLD EXPORT.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.

Exports of gold from the United States in August is valued at 14,556,000 dollars of which 11,681,000 went to France, announces the Department of Commerce. Exports of silver is valued at 1,741,000 dollars.—Reuter's Special

AUSTRALIAN ELECTIONS.

LONDON, Sept. 14.

After a brief campaign conducted largely by wireless, Australia will to-morrow elect the new Federal House of Representatives.—Reuter.

POLAND CAN'T BACK OUT

Simon Reminds Her Of Obligations & Guarantee To League

GENEVA, Sept. 14.

Sir John Simon in the Assembly declared that Poland could not release herself of the obligations she had undertaken by unilateral action. Poland accepted conditions as regards minorities, which included the guarantee to the League of Nations. Britain stood by her signature. There was also article 93 of the Treaty of Versailles which could not be overlooked.

M. Beck in declining further co-operation as regards control of Minorities did not mention the League specifically, but international organs, which everyone construed as meaning the League.

Sir John concluded with a statement hoping that M. Beck would afford fuller explanations.

M. Barthou seconded Sir John Simon. He declined to believe that M. Beck intended to denounce the Treaties which Poland had signed.

Sgr. Aloisi said that Italy favoured the revision of Treaties, but by legal methods.

Sir John Simon is lunching with M. Beck.—Reuter.

WHERE IS THE LEAGUE GOING

PARIS, Sept. 13.

Authoritative circles confess that they are very painfully impressed by Poland's denunciation of her international engagements as regards minorities. Coming on top of Mr. de Valera's candid speech, the newspapers bitterly inveigh against M. Beck's methods and assert that the Assembly would sympathetically have considered Poland's special difficulties, if the matter had been raised in a different manner.

"Journal des Debats" asks where is the League going? where is the world going?—Reuter's Special.

FALL OF SIAMESE GOVERNMENT

Deadlock Ove Rubber Quota Scheme

(Special Cable).

BANGKOK, Sept. 14.

Siam's proposed rubber quota under the international restriction scheme was rejected when submitted for ratification in the Assembly. Thereupon Government resigned.

The Assembly's action has been sympathetically received in London Rubber circles which think that Siam's claim for a larger quota is justified. Adjustment to the country's actual capacity is anticipated at an early date.

The market fell on the first rumour of the rejection, but was unaffected by the news of confirmation. It is opined that the statistical position will not be seriously impaired by the slight gradual increase in the Siamese quota.

The possibility is envisaged of Siam being used as "corridor" for rubber of other origin.

NO ARCHWAY OF BATS

Jardine's Quiet Wedding

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Sept. 14.

J. R. Jardine married Margaret Peat at St. Georges, Hanover Square. It was not the usual cricketeers wedding, and there was no archway of cricket bats. A few famous players were present.

Nariman Defends B.P.C.C. Council

DENIES ALLEGATIONS OF RUSH TACTICS

Nothing Unconstitutional In Fixing A. I. C. C. Elections

Refuting allegations of rush tactics and defending the action of the B.P.C.C. Council in fixing elections to the A.I.C.C., Mr. Nariman in the course of the following statement, says:

"The last date, according to the Working Committee resolution for the submission of the A.I.C.C. lists from provinces is September 15. We cannot reasonably get it extended by a month or two. If these names are not submitted in reasonable time, the B.P.C.C. may go unrepresented in the new A.I.C.C. Then again, the new B.P.C.C. has to elect the President for the coming session. All this work cannot be held over, because some election disputes are pending.

The Council has acted in the best interests of the institution, and it is neither guilty of any constitutional breach, nor can it be charged with rush tactics."

Sjt. K. F. Nariman, President, of the B.P.C.C. has issued the following statement.

Reports are now and again appearing in the Press, and statements are made by certain individuals and groups calling into question the decision of the Council of the B.P.C.C. to hold elections to the A.I.C.C. and also to hold the first meeting of the new B.P.C.C. I had so far refrained from expressing any opinion on the question, always hoping that differences, if any, would adjust themselves and public controversy would be avoided. However, as I find that the exaggerated and often distorted reports in the press have tended to create a good deal of confusion in the public mind as to the Council's attitude in ordering elections, I feel that the interests of the Congress demand an explatnion from me on the facts of the case.

I can at once say that there is nothing in the B.P.C.C. constitution directing the Council not to hold the meeting of the new B.P.C.C. or elections to the A.I.C.C., because some election complaints and pending before the Council. The constitutional view which I and my colleagues take on the basis of the B.P.C.C. constitution is that as soon as the results of the new elections to the B.P.C.C. are declared, the old body automatically becomes "functus officio" and the new body comes into existence. The principle that the new body cannot function, so long as there are any election complaints, is both anomalous and unjust. The old body cannot transact any business except settling election disputes and fixing the date for the first meeting, nor can it spend any money after the formation of new B.P.C.C.

PROCEDURE EXPLAINED

Besides this, there is the constitutional principle almost universally recognised and followed by all the corporate bodies that all elections are valid, until they are invalidated. I can quote the instances of bodies like the Assembly, the legislative councils and the Municipal Corporation with the constitutions of which the public is well acquainted. There are occasions, when elections to these bodies are objected to on various grounds. Complaints are made to the competent authorities, either special tribunals or ordinary courts, and some times it takes months before any decision is obtained. All the time, members elected do continue to function, despite the election disputes. These members whose validity is challenged before a court of law not only sit on the new bodies, but use all their rights and privileges pertaining to their membership, as if they were perfectly valid members. It is only when they are finally invalidated by a competent authority that they cease to be members, and fresh elections are ordered out. A corporate body, transacting public duties and administering public funds, cannot and does not cease to function even for a day, because some persons have challenged the election either of a member or a constituency. It will be a undemocratic and wrong principle to allow the old body to function, after it has been replaced by a new one.

B. P. C. C. VIEW

I am, therefore, fully convinced that the constitutional view taken by the Council of the B. P. C. C. is the only correct view which could have been taken. I have no hesitation in admitting, that our constitution is extremely defective in many particulars. In 1931, a special constitutional subcommittee was appointed with the object of overhauling the old constitution which would minimise the difficulties, as regards elections and other matters. Before we could bring that new constitution on the statute book, we were compelled to start the last civil disobedience movement, and the good work which was nearly reaching completion was abruptly stopped. I am sure the new B. P. C. C. will seriously take the matter in hand, and we will

(Continued on page 7)

(Through the Publicity Bureau)
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BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted Secretary for Manufacturing Limited concern (security essential). Also Lady Typist, any nationality. Apply Royal Service Agency, 369-71, Hornby Road, Fort, Nanabhai Lane Corner. (2942).

Wanted immediately—Throughout Bombay Presidency (ex Sind).—Influential and Capable Agents on Rs. 75 per month for Milton House, Calcutta, to sell famous Milton Teas. Dist. Supdts. and Branch Secretaries monthly salary up to 200 for the Lakshmi Bonds Corp. Ltd., Lahore. Very profitable scheme. Influential Agents to sell the well-known Bonus Bonds of the Industrial Bank of India Ltd., Ambala Cantt. Apply for terms, etc., with -2|- stamps for any one of the above posts to Mr. Rishi Ram, Aryanivas, Bombay 2. (2933).

Wanted a Gujarati Lady teacher graduate or undergraduate for Gujarati Hindu Stree Mandal. See Secretary personally. Office, Girgaum Back Road. Time, 3-0 to 5-0 (S.T.) (2924).

Required a French and Mathematics teacher to coach up a sixth standard student at Andheri. Apply with full particulars to Box No. 2916, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Influential persons to work as Branch Managers at Delhi, Ahmedabad, Lucknow, Nagpur, Hyderabad (Dn.), Karachi and Madras on Rs. 50—75 p.m. Those who can give cash security of 1,000 against delivery of goods need only apply. Also wanted Manager for Bombay Office, experienced in commercial correspondence and accounts and a junior clerk with knowledge of type. Pay according to qualifications. Also wanted energetic youngmen to work on commission basis for the sale of well-known German preparations Viriline, Fertiline, Etc. Apply immediately with reply cover to Madan Trading Coy., Viriline Depot —Indian Agency, Kalbadevi Post, Bombay. (8909).

10. SITUATIONS WANTED.

Tea—Expert in tea business with 40 years' experience is open to engagement or a representation, specially of Nilgiri and Travancore Tea. Apply Jamsetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi, Bombay.

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To Let—A Spacious Bungalow No. 182-186, Khetwadi Lane No. 11, suitable for Theatrical parties. Also Rooms at Shri Hari Nivas, Gowalia Tank and at Shri Harisadan near Prarthana Samaj, Charni Road, apply to Purshotam Govindji, 62-66, Vithalwadi. Telephone No. 23518. (2935).

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Bastion Road, Fort, 17-19, Second Floor westerly facing for Office or Residential with modern conveniences, gas stove geyser, etc. Apply premises, Phone 20357. (2941).

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(2) At Adelphi Chambers at Clare Road, Byculla, near Tram Terminus:—Ground and Upper Floors vacant flats, each containing Drawing-Room, Sitting-Room, Bed-Room, separate Lavatory, Bath-Room, Kitchen, separate entrance; Flat monthly rent Rs. 70 and 35.
(3) At Jacob Circle, Arthur Road, near Tram Terminus:—Upper Floors vacant flats, each containing Drawing-Room, Sitting-Room, Bed-Room, separate Lavatory, Bath-Room, Kitchen, separate entrance; Flat monthly Rent Rs. 40.
For above three buildings, apply personally, Estate Manager, H.H. The Aga Khan, Marina Mansion, Sandhurst Bridge, Opposite Seaface, Chowpatty, Bombay. (2939)

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Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

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Stamps Free! 6 Charkbari pic-torials post free, send 5 pice postage. 120 different Cochin, Travancore, Hyderabad Rs. 3|9. Peter de Souza, Jhansi (2920)

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Tea with excellent flavour and of best quality available at cheapest price. Trial solicited. You are sure to be satisfied. Apply Jamsetji D. Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi.

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GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

S.S. "HAVANA MARU"

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed of her arrival here on 12th September 1934 from Japan via ports en route and requested to present Bills of Lading for counter-signature without delay. Applications for survey should be made in writing to the undersigned within 7 days after discharging and prior to removal of cargo from the Landing Shed.

R. ISHIGAKI
Manager,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Public Notice

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED, BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

PURSUANT to Section 144 (6) of the Indian Companies' Act 1913, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Shareholders of the Company, that the Company has received from Mr. P. D. Shamdasani, a Shareholder, notice under Section 144 (6) of the Indian Companies' Act 1913, of his intention to nominate at the Fifteenth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company to be held on the 27th September, 1934, Mr. Ardeshir Edulji Cama, A.C.A. to the office of Auditor of the Company in the place of Messrs. A. F. Ferguson & Co., or in the alternative in any event in the place of Messrs. S. B. Billimoria & Co., the Auditors of the Company retiring at the above-mentioned Meeting.

By Order of the Board,
R. J. DUFF,
General Manager.
Bombay, 14th September, 1934.

AUCTION SALES

CRAWFORD & Co..

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY SET WITH DIAMONDS, EMERALDS AND RUBIES.

Under instructions of Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., Attorneys for Raja Bahadur Sir Bansilal Motilal Kt., and on account and at the risk of the deceased Rajkumar Sing Mookir of 152, Harrison Road, Calcutta, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 17th September, 1934 at 3 P.M. (S.T.) at the Pedhi of the said Raja Bahadur Sir Bansilal Motilal Kt., at No. 211, 213, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, the undermentioned jewellery:—

(1) One Star set with small diamonds and a big pink diamond in the centre weighing about 24 Ratis.

(2) One Star set with small diamonds and an emerald in the centre weighing about 10 Ratis.

(3) One Star set with small diamonds and a ruby in the centre weighing about 13 Ratis.

The said jewellery can be seen at the aforesaid Pedhi at Kalbadevi Road, between the hours of 5 P.M. and 6 P.M. (S. T.).

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., Solicitors, at No. 14 K. Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay, or at the Office of the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

GANDHI & CO.

Telephone No. 24927.

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT DOCTOR STREET.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will, by order of Sheth Rawji Dhanji, the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Taiyabji Abdul Hussein Plumber the Mortgagor in pursuance of Mortgage, dated 14th September, 1931 sell by Public Auction the undermentioned valuable immoveable property on MONDAY, the 17th day of September 1934, at 4-30 P.M. (S. T.) on the premises.

ALL that piece of Leasehold land with structure thereon, situate at Doctor Street, admeasurement 122-3|9 sq. yds. and registered under Collector's Rent Roll No. 4331, last Rent Roll No. 9798, Laughton's Survey No. 4388, and Cadastral Survey No. 3667, Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Municipality under "C" Ward No....., Street Nos. 115-119.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale please apply to Mr. D.R. Gandhi, Bond Writer, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF HIGH CLASS FURNITURE OF A EUROPEAN GENTLEMAN.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 17th inst. at 2-30 P.M. (S. T.) at Mani Mansion, Wilson Street, Girgam Back Road, by order of Sheth Ambalal Narotamdas, the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the late Police Sub-Inspector, Mr. Green, the Mortgagor:—

Household Furniture, including Dining table, Chairs, Chesterfield Suit in 3 pieces, writing table, tea poys, iron, cots, carpet, etc., etc.

TERMS.—Cash and Immediate Delivery.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTION SALES

BENNETT & Co.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

SALE OF PROPERTY at Nishanpada Cross Road, Doongri, advertised to take place on Monday, the 17th inst. has been postponed 'sine die.'

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT PIROO HAWALDAR STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Amarchand and Mangaldas, Attorneys for the Mortgagees, the Great Eastern Life Assurance Co., Ltd. and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Amtubai, wife of Tyabally Allibhoy and pursuant to the power of sale contained and reserved in the Indenture of Mortgage dated, the 26th November, 1925 made between Amtubai wife of Tyabally Allibhoy the Mortgagor of the one part and the Great Eastern Life Assurance Co Ltd., the Mortgagees of the other part, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on Thursday the 27th September, 1934 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of Fazandari land together with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon situate on the North side of Piroo Hawaldar Street admeasuring about 2152 square feet (249 square yards) bearing Collector's New Survey No. 3662, Cadastral Survey No. 1918 Mandvi Division and assessed by the Municipality under B. Ward No. 2347, Street Nos. 6264 and bounded on the East by the Oart of Rahimtoola, on the West by the house of Memon Yemas, on the North by the stables of Mahomed Burkhas and on the South by Piroo Hawaldar Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Amarchand and Mangaldas, Solicitors at 36 Tamarind Lane, Fort or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT PRINCESS STREET, KNOWN AS DEVKARAN MANSION.

A rare opportunity to Capitalists and Property-Owners.

Under instructions from Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys for Messrs. Hiralal Amratlal and others, the Executors of the last Will of the late Mr. Devkaran Mulji Sanghavi, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on THURSDAY, the 20th September, 1934 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece or parcel of Leasehold land together with the messuages, and buildings standing thereon, situate on Plots Nos. 72 to 83 of the Princess Street Estate of the Bombay Improvement Trust, admeasuring about 6538 square yards according to the Cadastral Survey sheet and about 6481 square yards according to the Lease dated the 24th March, 1927 bearing New Survey Nos. 1701 to 1708, 1696, 1723 and 1726 and Cadastral Survey No. 1038 of Bhuleshwar division and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward Nos. 1144 to 1148, 1155 to 1161, 1176, 1185 to 1192, 1194, 1195, 1238, 1303, 1304, 1307, to 1309, 1313 to 1315, 1322 to 1324 and 1330, Street Nos. 1 to 31, 31A, 2 to 8, 10, 38 to 58, 80, 33 to 79 and 2 to 4, 1 to 3, and 16A, 16B, 16C, 16D and bounded on the East by Mangaldas Road., on the South by Vithaldas Road, on the West by Patakwadi Road, and on the North by Princess Street.

For further particulars and Conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys for the Executors of the last Will of the late Mr. Devkaran Mulji Sanghavi at their office at No. 31, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Messrs. VORA & Co.,

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW (SUNDAY), 16th inst. at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at Chowpatty Sea Face, near Vianelli's Restaurant of complete Bungalow furniture, Godrej Safe, Chiming Hall Clock, His Master Voice Gramophone, Singer Machine, Paris make Kasrial Harmonium, Remington Typewriter, Musical Box, Vinlar Almyrah, Leather Chesterfield and drawing room suites, Jacobean dining table, chairs, etc. Property of a European Gentleman and others.

VORA & CO.

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"EYE-SUN" Cures Cataract and Imperfect Sights absolutely. No need of operation. Success guaranteed. If not, price refunded. Price Rs. 2. BARRYASRAM, Panchpota, (Bengal).

AUCTION SALES

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co

Auctioneers, 123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO ACQUIRE VALUABLE PROPERTY IN CENTRAL LOCALITY IN FORT.

Sale of bungalow, known as "Marine Manor," at 29, New Marine Lines, on THURSDAY, the 20th September, 1934, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the premises under instructions from Messrs. Amarchand and Mangaldas, Attorneys, for Joint Receivers, appointed by the Consolidated Consent Decree and Order, dated 27th June, 1932, in High Court Suit Nos. 1171 of 1928, and 1199 of 1928, and pursuant to the directions therein contained.

All that piece of Improvement Trust Leasehold land, being Plot No. 15 A, on the East side of the New Marine Lines Road, on the Esplanade, admeasuring about 2,316 sq. yds. but about 2,324 sq. yds. according to the Cadastral Survey together with the bungalow, thereon, known as "Marine Manor," bearing New Survey No. part of 8453, and Cadastral Survey No. 1429, of Fort Division and Municipal A Ward No. 3521 and Street No. 29.

For full particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Amarchand and Mangaldas, Attorneys, for the Vendors, at 36, Tamarind Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY KNOWN AS "DHUNMAI MANSION" AT TARDEO ROAD.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will, under instructions from Mr. Hormusji Kavasji Suntoke sole proving executor of the last will and testament of the late Mr. Khurshedji Kavasji Suntoke, sell by Public Auction on Monday the 17th September 1934 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) the undermentioned property on the premises.

All that piece of Leasehold land admeasuring about 1030 Sq. Yds. together with the messuages and buildings thereon situate at Tardeo Road and Mahaluxmi Road and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other land under New Survey Nos. 1/2292, 2/3392 and 1-2/3392 and part of 3392 and Cadastral Survey No. 2/366, 1/366 and part of 366 (Tardeo Division) and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under D Ward No. 3814 (1) and Street No. 1 Tardeo Road pass Nos. 661-667 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the property now or formerly of Nagindas Fulchand on or towards the South by a 40 feet Road on or towards the East by Plot No. 2A belonging now or formerly to said Byramji Pallonji Elavia and on or towards the West by the Tardeo Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Hormusjee M. Vakeel & Co., Attorneys for the Vendor, 60, Forbes Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

N. Y. K. LINE

BOMBAY-JAPAN via COLOMBO & PORTS.

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Tokiwa Maru	6972	17 Sept.	21 Sept.
Akita Maru	3817	26 Sept.	2 Oct.
Toyama Maru	7090	30 Sept	12 Oct
Lisbon Maru	7053	16 Oct.	22 Oct.
*Tango Maru	7000	30 Oct.	11 Nov.

*Passenger steamer with excellent accommodation and services £50 Return.

COLOMBO-JAPAN via PORTS.

	Tons	Leave Colombo
Haruna Maru	10500	18 Sept.
Katori Maru	10000	2 Oct.

COLOMBO-MARSEILLES-LONDON

	Tons	Leave Colombo
Fushimi Maru	11000	27 Sept.
Kakozaki Maru	10500	10 Oct.

HONGKONG-SANFRANSCISCO.

	Tons	Leave Hongkong
Chichibu Maru	17500	3 Oct.
Tatsuta Maru	17000	17 Oct.

KOBE-SEATTLE via VANCOUVER

	Tons	Leave Kobe
Heian Maru	11600	1 Oct.
Hikawa Maru	11600	20 Oct

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Telegrams: "YUSEN."

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who has already stolen more than 20 million hearts!
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"HOME-MADE HEAVEN"
"M'sieu Baby" and
"LOOK WHAT I'VE GOT"

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To the terminus of record-breaking success

RANJIT'S SPECIAL
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TOOFAN MAIL
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GUARANTEED CURE.
Please ask for "Divine Gifts" with the details of your disease and the name of your birthday. Mrs. Amiyabala Devi, "Amiya-Kutir", Dinajpur (Bengal).

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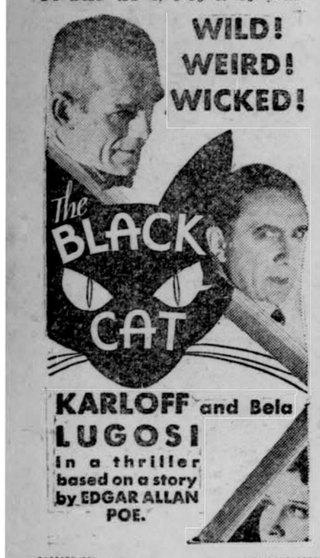

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Per Tube Rs. 3/8

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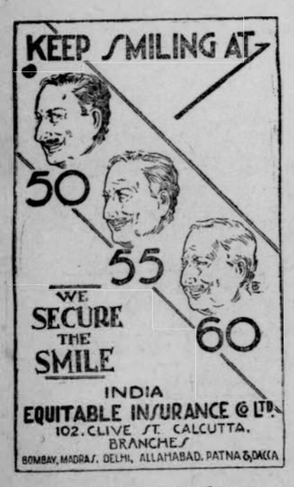

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COMMISSARIAT BUILDINGS,
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Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE NEW HOPE

An Alternative To Socialism

(By Capt. J. W. PETAVEL).

IV

In America the "United Communities" plan is a plan simply to solve the bread problem for all, making everyone sure of a decent living. In India it is more even than that. It is a plan to employ the educated classes building up a system that would have its branches everywhere, giving the masses employment, education, and help and guidance in many ways. It would establish a network of co-operative organisation over the country, drawing the villages into co-operation, making the peasants, wittingly or unwittingly, members of the organisation. It would be a State within the State, Socialistic in the best sense of the term. The late Sir Asutosh Mookerjee used to speak of it as the only really patriotic plan, as well as the only solution for the problem of the Indian educated classes.

Not Dreams

Sir Asutosh, Sir Dorab Tata, Sir Dinsha Wacha, Lord Sinha, and others who supported and financed the propaganda were not "dreamers". That however did not prevent people from dismissing it as a dream. It used to be said disparagingly that its practical possibility had yet to be demonstrated. But now that other countries have given great demonstrations, India must give hers. We have had the colossal American examples added to the small but very brilliant Swiss one that sufficed to convince Sir Asutosh that the great plan should be earnestly tried. We have seen the success the Llano Colony in America followed by the establishment of similar colonies at Gila in New Mexico, at Alicia in Michigan, at Highstown, New York, Moffin in Pennsylvania and others, and once more, we have seen it result in a bill being placed before the American Senate for the solution by such organisations of the whole problem—"of the unemployed citizens of the United States"—to quote again the words of that bill. Latterly we have seen a new branch of the United States Department of the Interior created to establish colonies, with 25,000,000 dollars appropriated for the work, and colony schemes involving the expenditure of the fabulous sum of 450,000,000,000 dollars placed before the new Department. Finally news reaches us from Washington of a project to solve the whole problem of unemployment in that city on this principle. By organising the unemployed to produce necessaries for one another in mutually co-operating productive organizations, on the "United Communities" plan. This mammoth project, which, as the "Washington Herald" says truly, would be the most revolutionary measure that has ever been mooted outside Soviet Russia seems still to be under discussion, but a scheme so revolutionary as that, coming after all the great accomplished facts, shows the sun of the "United Communities" idea to be rising at last with dazzling brilliance. What indeed then, we may well ask, is India going to do? What has she to say now to the immense propaganda the late Sir Asutosh Mookerjee carried out for the plan; to his "action without a parallel", financed as well as morally supported by many of the most prominent men of his time?

Alternative To Socialism

We now see an alternative arising to Socialism. Russia has ceased to be the centre of social reformer's interest. America must now attract their attention.

Like many immensely important things it is all very simple. First, to repeat, individuals co-operated together in colonies, but that was the early but feeble step. Now we are to have colonies and other undertakings co-operating together in "United Communities", and that is to be the second step, which with the productive power we now possess, can lead to immense results.

Sir Asutosh Mookerjee's appeal to the Indian educated classes was to get straight to work and establish certain types of co-operative colonies which would certainly succeed if well conducted because they would then have public support. Those colonies then co-operating mutually, and co-operating with private undertakings, would form an economically strong united colonies system.

Educative Force

It was of course the obvious plan to make these pioneer colonies educational ones, for a most wonderful feature of the "United Communities" plan will be the educational system it will render possible, which promises by itself to give us a new era, and to furnish a solution, for that greatest of India's problems.

As all true educationalists have recognised, the most important thing to do for the young is to vary and diversify their occupations in such a manner that they will work with keenness; and in the varied programme, good productive work is essential. Keenness and joy in their work means for the young, in a word, every possible good. Joyous work is one of the best of moral influences. Work done with keenness is the best character training, as it induces earnest application. Keen and joyful application develops all the faculties. Finally it promotes health and develops bodily strength through hearty exertion. A "United Communities" organisation will enable us to introduce into education the element of useful productive work which, as all great educationists have recognised, is the keystone of the arch of a truly educative programme. Children of the educated classes will be able to have three hours' a day at good and healthy instructive work, and as the fruit of it, they will be able to bring home a great variety of useful produce, that will make it impossible even for the most short-sighted parents to complain of the reduction of school hours. Town children will be able to spend long periods in educational colonies in the country, very easily earning their own food whilst there.

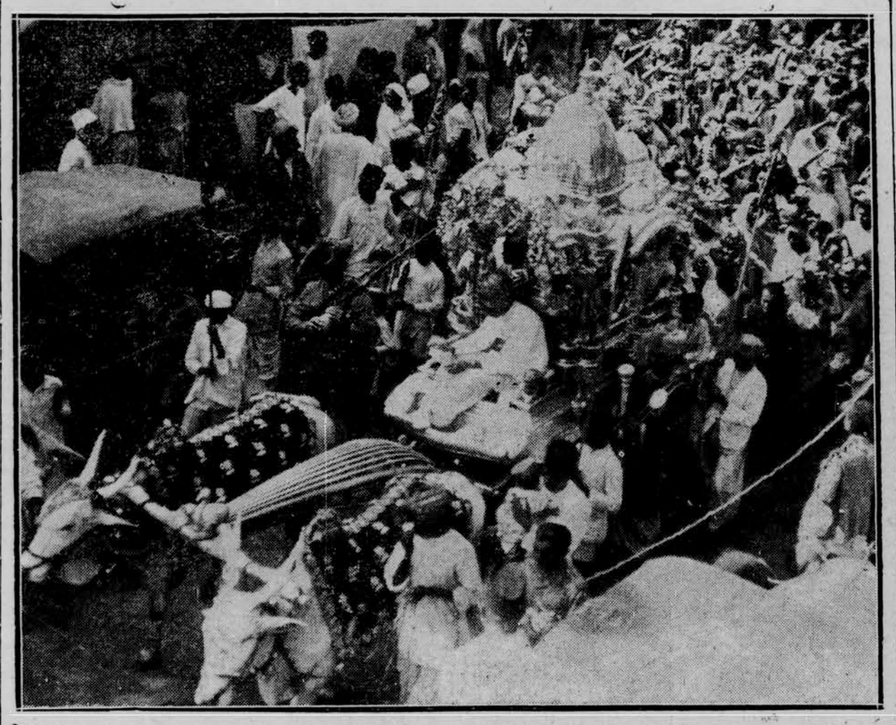
Relief Of Unemployment

It will be the best relief to the poorer members of the educated classes, making their children self-supporting if necessary. Apart from the fact that colonies will also offer to unemployed educated parents work paid for in useful commodities of all kinds. It will also be the best thing ever done for the improvement of the status of teachers.

But, perhaps it is still more on account of what it could do for the poorest that "educative employment" would give us a new era. For them it could organise the educative employment simply, with possibly only one hour a day only in class. But the employment would be planned to be instructive, and to combine everything possible for the true welfare of the children and adolescents during their precious formative years. As they would be able to take home products of greater value than the ordinary wage would buy, the longer they remained under that educational system the better it would be for poor parents. The one hour daily in class with the whole employment systematically conducted on an educative plan and with the proper variety of occupations, would give them, during the long years they would have of the excellent employment, a thorough grounding of elementary education, as well as the splendid "development" or "vitality" training, as it is rightly called. Thus the advice given in the Calcutta University publications was to get to work at once and establish the "United Communities" with their splendid educational side as the main feature at first, emphasising also the fact that they would form a giant self-supporting organization to do everything that is best for child welfare, for rural reconstruction, besides of course for the immediate solution of the problem of unemployment among the educated classes.

It is obvious that when we have shown how children can be made self-supporting in a great welfare scheme, all that will be left of the poverty problem will be comparatively easy to deal with.

To all this people used to say, "Theories", "Utopias" but now with Washington contemplating the plan for the relief of all its unemployed, after a series of brilliant demonstrations, certainly Indian cities can strive to follow the advice of the late Sir Asutosh Mookerjee and the lead given by the Mayor of Karachi and try its application for the welfare of their poor children.



The local Jain community celebrated "Samvasrati" on Thursday by taking a "Ratha" procession th rough the principal localities of the City.

Selections For To-Day's Races

Sunspot & Achieve For Daily Double

The following are the selections for to-day's Races at Poona:—

1st Race
- BREACH 1
- ARGONAUT 2
- THE VICEROY 3

2nd Race
- ROSEWATER 1
- KNIGHT AT ARMS 2
- TRURO 3

3rd Race
- SUNSPOT 1
- NASIB AL ZAMAN 2
- HAPPY KING 3

4th Race
- FIERY FACE 1
- FIRSAN 2
- DAHES 3

5th Race
- SMOKY JOE 1
- RAGHUBEER 2
- FAIRFORD 3

6th Race
- ACHIEVE 1
- ROLL UP 2
- PHILLIP SIDNEY 3

7th Race
- JELAL SHAH 1
- ALIENIST 2
- THE STIFF 3

8th Race
- THRACIAN PRINCE 1
- BILLY BUTTON 2
- CAMILLE 3

9th Race
- YAWIR AWAR 1
- RAJPUT 2
- SADUZAMAN 3

Miss Downes Succumbs

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 14.

Miss Downes who was shot by her Khansama a few weeks ago at Nainital died there on the 11th instant after a long illness, her spine being shattered and lung wounded. The deceased's father who was also shot at and had his hand amputated is now out of the hospital.—A.P.

The Berar and C. P. Football tournaments are to be held from 11th to 14th October 1934 (both days inclusive). The competing teams should send their entry forms duly filled in with the entrance fee of Rs. 8 to the Secretary, Berar Football Tournament Committee, Akola.

OLD WOMAN JAILED

Found Guilty Of Brothel Keeping Charge

Jainabai Laxman, an old Muslim woman who stood charged under section 5 of the Prostitution Act was sentenced on Friday by Mr. Y. N. Nadkarni, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, to four months' R. I.

The case for the prosecution was that in his usual rounds in the Sukhlaji Street Mr. P. G. Naik, worker of the Bombay Vigilance Association, paid a visit on the 28th September 1933 to a house. The accused received him at the entrance, took him to a room and introduced him to three girls one after another for immoral purposes. Mr. Naik disapproved of them and left the place. He paid another visit on 13th February 1934 and the accused showed him two girls and also told him the charges for each girl. The information was then placed in the hands of the Police for taking necessary action.

On 28th February 1934 Sub-Inspector Sawant of the Vigilance Branch (C.I.D.) sent a man with Mr. Naik and asked him to show the place to the man. Mr. Naik did so. The accused met the customer, showed him the girls, fixed the charges and received the money.

ACCUSED ARRESTED.

After a few minutes Sub-Inspector Sawant raided the place and put the accused under arrest. Another customer who appeared to be there at the time of the raid also informed the Police Officer that he was received by the old woman and the money paid by him to the girl was taken by the accused.

The accused pleaded not guilty and said that she was working as an ayah and in that capacity she did all this. But the magistrate on the evidence before him convicted her and sentenced as above.

A Grand Comedy Treat

ONE OF THE GREAT HITS OF THE SEASON

She was an I.O.U. for 20 bucks
A million dollar baby left as security for a gambling debt with a swindler, a pug and a pickpocket..
DAMON RUNYON'S
"Little MISS MARKER"
A Paramount Picture with
ADOLPHE MENJOU
DOROTHY DELL
CHARLES BICKFORD
SHIRLEY TEMPLE
a B. P. Schulberg Production

"SHIRLEY TEMPLE is a PRODIGY of whom it is impossible to write without superlatives. At a sober conservative estimate she is—The cleverest, most lovable, most mischievous, most amusing, most adorable, most—what I mean is—the child's good!"

Says, "DAILY TELEGRAPH"

PATHE EVERY DAY AT 3-30 6-30 & 10 p.m. Sunday Morn. 10 a.m.

KALYAN FARMER FINED Rs. 100

For Importing Illicit Liquor Into Bombay

A clever ruse adopted by a Dombivli farmer, Kalyan Taluka in importing illicit liquor from his village into Bombay, was disclosed at the Presidency Magistrate's Court, Dadar, on Friday, when Ramji Ganapat Joshi, belonging to the Agari caste, was tried on that charge.

The accused was arrested on the mid-night of Sept. 9 at Sion Road, Matunga, by Mr. Delhavi, Excise Inspector.

The farmer was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 100/- or in default to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

CHINAMAN ROBBED AT COLABA

Two Suspects Remanded To Custody

A Chinese hawker in silk had a sad experience on September 12 when he lost both his bicycle and a bundle of Silk while he was witnessing a parade on the Cooperage, Colaba.

The Chinaman hurried to the Colaba Police Station and lodged a complaint of theft.

The police made inquiries and succeeded in tracing the alleged culprits and recovered the property.

Gregory Mascarenhas and William Smith, who were arrested in this connection were placed before Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court to-day and remanded into custody for 14 days to enable the police to make further inquiries.

The Bogey About Nature Cure

(By S. B. NAYAMPALLY)

Nature cure does not mean a return to wild life. Neither does it mean letting disease take its own course without any interference on the part of trained and skilful men and women Nature cure is not mere collection of "advanced" notions or food theories.

The first principle of Nature Cure, as generally accepted by its advocates and exponents throughout the world, is that the constant impulse of the vital force or life-energy in living human beings is towards self-cleansing, self-repair, positive health and harmony Nature Cure differs profoundly from the generally accepted ideas of ordinary medical theory and practice. The latter views life as a sort of sustained siege or war. It conceives as being thronged with invisible and malignant germs of disease, known as becilli and bacteria, and of the human body as being constantly engaged in fighting against these enemies. Nature Cure on the other hand, regards the so-called disease germs as Nature's scavengers, appearing and multiplying only where conditions are foul or unhealthy, very much as flies swarm wherever decaying rubbish is allowed to accumulate under wrong conditions. Undoubtedly germs or minute forms of life are omnipresent but they are harmless, until conditions are allowed to become wrong, and again become harmless once the underlying casual conditions have become clean and harmonious

Common belief, guided by medical theory, regards the various forms of acute disease—the fevers, inflammations and the various ailments that end with "itis"—as quite separate things. But Nature Cure regards these as manifestation of the vital force seeking to consume and throw off the morbid matter and accumulate self-made poisons or inherited taints.

Medical practice, for the most part, seeks to fight and overcome the disease by means of drugs, vaccines or surgical removal of the affected parts. But Nature Cure regards such attempts as mistaken and mischievous. The most that drugs can do is to divert the attention of the body's vital energies away from the expulsive eliminative work they had initiated And an operation cannot possibly alter the general underlying morbid condition manifesting itself in that one part. The removal of superficial symptoms and cutting away inflamed parts is in reality the suppression of Nature's healing impulse. The morbid matter accumulated, waste poison and inherited taints remain in the body or are still driven deeper in. Thus the disease becomes ever more prevalent

To this end Nature employs hot and cold water, in various applications as baths, compresses and packs and as internal douching etc., regulation of food and drink, as in total or partial fast, eliminative diet and so forth Manipulation of important nerve centres in the spine to normalise and encourage blood supply to the parts most needing it and mental aids such as self-suggestion etc are also resorted to. Non-poisonous herbal and homoeopathic medicines are also used by some. In short, Nature Cure seeks to open all channels by which Nature can most readily and safely complete its healing and purifying work.

Arms Embargo On Two South American States

JAPAN REFUSES TO REPLY TO LEAGUE'S PROPOSAL

The League's efforts to organise an international embargo on the export of arms and munitions to the two warring South-American countries, Bolivia and Paraguay, who have both refused the solution of their conflict proposed by the League, took a long step forward when the Italian Government announced that it was immediately enforcing a complete embargo on war material to these two countries, without any exceptions for current contracts.

It will be remembered that, of the thirty-odd countries concerned, all had replied expressing their willingness to apply the embargo provided specified countries acceded. The Italian Government had included in its list of countries which must accede the Soviet Union and Japan, and had further made a reservation covering existing contracts.

JAPAN REFUSES TO ANSWER

The Soviet Union thereupon explained that it was already applying an embargo. The Japanese Government refused to reply on this issue to the League but pointed out that no arms and munitions were exported from Japan to either belligerent. The position now is that the American, Argentine, Brazilian, British, Danish, French, Italian, Spanish and other Governments are already applying the embargo, and that the Committee of the League Council which is in charge of the negotiations has wired to eighteen other countries informing them of this development and also conveying the British Government's proposal that there should be a general and complete suspension, without regard to existing contracts, of all exports of war material to Bolivia and Praguay before August 1st.

STRENGTHENING LEAGUE

The Secretary-General, M. Avenol, spent some time in London during the month of June before going on a holiday tour of Scotland. One English journalist reports M. Avenol as saying: "The difficulties which confront the world are an added reason for strengthening and not for weakening the League. If in recent years we had had more League, we should probably have fewer anxieties to-day."

LEARNING TO FIGHT MALARIA

A course of study in malariology organised by the Health Organisation of the League of Nations opened in Rome on July 10th. A similar course of practical study and field work was held during the month of May at the League's Far-Eastern Bureau at Singapore, and attended by students from Australia, the Netherlands, East Indies, India, Indo-China, the Malay States and China.

STUDY AT LEAGUE'S LIBRARY

While, during the months of July and August Geneva sees comparatively few meetings of League Committees, the town becomes the centre of intensive study. From England, from the two Americas, from Asia and from many European university centres come students to read in the League Library, to interview experts in the League Secretariat and International Labour Office, or to attend one of the summer schools organised in the town.

NO AFFECT OF DEPRESSION

The stress of the economic depression does not seem to have greatly affected the numbers enrolled in the Geneva Institute of International Relations (organised by the British and American League of Nations Unions), the Summer School of the International Students' Union, the School of International Studies, the Y.W.C.A. School of Economic and Sociological Studies, the International Summer School organised by the Federation of League of Nations Societies, and numerous visiting groups and study circles. All of these schools call upon the Information Section and the Technical Organisations of the League and Labour Office for assistance in giving lectures and leading discussion on international affairs.

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BY KNOWING THAT YOU CAN BE CURED
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1st Prize	2nd Prize	3rd Prize	CONSOLATION PRIZES
Rs. 500	Rs. 200	Rs. 100	Rs. 200

As the title implies you have to find out what is missing in this competition. There are two sets of pictures—illustrations on the left show some part, article or thing missing. They are marked A, B, & C: - - - - Whereas the set of pictures on the right Numbered 1, 2, 3 - - - - provde a clue to the missing part, article or thing. For instance, the trunk of the elephant in picture A is missing and No. 8 on the right gives the clue to the missing yart. You have, therefore, to fill in No. 8 against illustration A in the coupon. Similarly fill in the coupon for the other pictures and send your entries before 26th September observing the following rules:—

2. When you have filled in all the numbers, write your name and address in full, enclose eight annas in stamps—preferably half-anna and one-anna stamps—and post your entries to:—

THE COMPETITION MANAGER,
POST BOX NO. 706, BOMBAY.

3. Entries by REGISTERED POST, must be sent to our Office-Address: Red House, 140 Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.

4. Each cover must bear the name and address of the Competitor stating the Number of entries enclosed.

5. Competitors may submit any number of entries, provided a separate Entrance Fee of EIGHT ANNAS is enclosed for each Entry. A Competitor, however, cannot win more than one Prize in this Competition.

6. Local Competitors may, if they so wish, hand in their entries personally and obtain a receipt for the same, paying cash on week days from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

7. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify the Competitors submitting such entries.

8. All entries must be received in this Office by the last post on 26TH SEPTEMBER, 1934, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the Competition.

9. Corrections or mutilations of Entries will disqualify the Competitor.

10. In case of Ties, the Management reserve the right to distribute the Prize-money among the Winning Competitors in any manner they like.

11. All Competitors enter this Competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition, and no correspondence will be entered into.

12. This is a combined Competition of the "Bombay Chronicle," the "Bombay Sentinel" and the "Bombay Samachar." The Prizes will be announced on the 4th October, 1934.

ENTRY COUPON

Illustrations Left	Illustrations Right	Illustrations Left	Illustration Right
A	8	J	
B		K	
C		L	
D		M	
E		N	
F		O	
G		P	
H		Q	
I		R	

Name.....

.....

Address.....

.....

Closing Date 26th Sept.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Bhadarva, Shud, 6, 1990
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Akhar 5, 1353
Parsi: Farvardin 9, 1304
Sunrise: 6h 26m
Sunset: 6h 43m
High Water: 3-35 15-10
Low Water: 9-04 21-39

S. S. Kaisar-I-Hind with English mails sails at 1 p.m.

Y. M. C. A. (Student Branch): Public lecture on "How to Make India's Population Literate" by Prof. R. D. Choksi, Bowen Memorial Hall, Lamington Road, 6-30 p.m.

Rovers Cup Football: Attached Section vs. Essex Regiment, Cooperage, 5-40 p.m.

MONDAY, September 17.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

ARYA SAMAJ, GIRGAUM

Swami Omkar Satchitanandjee, will deliver a public lecture on "Ganpati Puja" at the Arya Samaj Mandir, Girgaum, to-day (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION

Communication with Bushire-Jask cable has now been restored. Telegrams for Persia and Iraq are now accepted via Karachi at usual rates notified in the post and telegraph guide.

BAND AT ESPLANADE BANDSTAND

The Band of the 2nd Battalion The Sherwood Forsters will play a programme of music at the Esplanade Bandstand weather permitting from 6 to 8 p.m. (S. T.) to-day (Saturday).

VILE PARLE SAHITYA SABHA

Under the auspices of the Vile Parle Sahitya Sabha, Mr. Ramanlal V. Desai and the literary men of Vile Parle will discuss about the Literature today (Saturday) in the Liberty Lodge, at 9 p.m.

HINDU SABHA, MATUNGA

Under the auspices of the Hindu Sabha, Matunga, Sarvajanik Ganeshotsav, a public lecture will be delivered by Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, Advocate, to-day (Saturday) at 9 p.m. at the Lakhamsi Nappoo Hall, Matunga (G. I. P.) on "Present situation."

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD

Pundit Onkernath, the world renowned exponent of Indian music will give a lecture on "The Place of Indian Music in the World" to the public and members of the Bombay Students Brotherhood to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. in the Brotherhood Hall.

UNIVERSAL ARTS CIRCLE

Mr. Khalil Dehdashti's lecture has been postponed due to unavoidable reasons.

MR. JAMNADAS MEHTA'S LECTURE

Under the auspices of Shree Fort Sarvajanik Ganeshotsava Mandal Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta will deliver lecture on "Gold Export" to-day (Saturday) at 9 p.m (S. T.) at old Modikhana, Fort.

GANPATI FESTIVAL

To-day's Celebrations

THE KARNATAK SANGHA

5-30 p.m. Mr. S. G. Warty's lecture on "Growth of Hindu Religious Thought".

9 p.m. Mela.

TARABAUG GANESHOTSAV

3-30 p.m. Goverdhan Kenya Mela (for ladies only).

ANDHRA ASSOCIATION, KALYAN

8-30 p.m. Lecture on "Path of Devotion" 10 p.m. Harikatha.

HINDU SABHA, MATUNGA.

3-30 p.m. Athletic feats and Mela by girls.

4-30 p.m. Elocution competition for girls.

9 p.m. Lecture by Sjt. Bhopatkar.

11 p.m. Singing by Sjt. Godbole of Sangli Durbar.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION

4 p.m. Recitation of Marathi Ballads.

10 p.m. Singing entertainment.

CHEMBUR GANESHOTSAV

3 p.m. Lecture by Mrs. Sulochanabai Hudlikar (for ladies).

5 p.m. Chembur Kishore Mela.

10 p.m. Vocal Music.

LOKMANYA RASHTRIYA KANYASHALA

Dramatic performances by the girls singing—Miss Ragini Phadake Dilruba, Orchestra, singing and haladikunkum. All lady well-wishers of the above school are cordially invited between 3 and 5 p.m.

GANAPATI MOHOTSAV AT GHATKOPAR

9 p.m. Social Dialogue, Recitation and Acrobatic feats by the Vyayamshala students.

POSTAL NOTICE

Full quota of mails from the United States of America for India was not received ex s.s. 'Mooltan' which arrived here on Thursday the 13th September 1934 In particular, mails for places in Bengal, Assam, Bihar and Orissa, Burma, Indore, Hyderabad East Coast and Madras were not received.

PLUCKED G. D. A. STUDENTS

The third general meeting of the plucked G. D. A. students will be held to-day (Saturday) at New Bombay Educational Society's High School (below Padheys Shorthand and Typewriting Institute) Thakurdwar, Bombay at 4 p.m. (S. T.) to concert measures for moving the Government Accountancy Diploma Board, Delhi, and the Secretary Educational Department, Bombay, to hold one or more examinations.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The N Y K steamer 'Tokiwa Maru' left Colombo for Bombay on the 13th instant, and is due to arrive here on Monday morning the 17th September at day light. S. S. Akita Maru left Singapore for Bombay via Colombo on the 14th instant, and is expected to arrive here about the 26th September.

The O S K steamer 'Shunko Maru' left Singapore on September 11 and is due to arrive in Bombay on September 23 via Penang and Colombo.

Steamer Clan Macquarrie left Suez on the evening of Tuesday September 11.

THE CAPITOL TO-DAY & TO-MORROW at 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

A laugh tops every thrilling moment—for Charlie Ruggles is the dumb detective who solves every mystery—merrily!

Three men—two girls—in a man trap baited with chuckles!

A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture.

A. I. C. C. ELECTIONS

14 CANDIDATES

Socialists Demand Postponement Of Elections

A protest that the election of seven representatives of the B.P.C.C. to the All India Congress Committee should not be held on Sunday next as announced but should be postponed, was lodged by the Congress Socialist candidates on Friday which was the last day for filing nomination papers for the A.I.C.C. elections.

The protest was made on the ground that the holding of the A.I.C.C. elections before the publication of the report of the Fact Finding Officers into the allegations of irregularities in the general elections to the B.P.C.C. would be unconstitutional.

Fourteen nomination papers were filed (for 7 seats) of whom two candidates withdrew their candidature in favour of Mr. S. A. Brelvi. Of the remaining 12 candidates, three are Congress Socialists and 1 Harijan candidate.

The following are the names of the candidates whose nomination papers were received before 10 a.m. on Friday.

1. Mr. K. F. Nariman;
2. Mr. S. A. Brelvi.
3. Mr. Abid Ali Jafferbhoy.
4. Mr. S. K. Patil;
5. Mr. K. M. Munshi.
6. Mr. Purshottam Tricumdas (Socialist)
7. Mr. Yusuf Meherali (Socialist).
8. Mr. M. R. Masani (Socialist).
9. Mr. B. J. Deorukhkar (Harijan);
10. Mr. Jeenabhai Joshi.
11. Mr. S K Pupala;
12. Mr. Balubhai T. Desai.
13. Mr. Nagindas Master (withdrew in favour of Mr. Brelvi.)
14. Mr. I. S. Patel (withdrew in favour of Mr. Brelvi.)

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"The Black Cat". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 4 p.m.

REGAL—"Blossom Time." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 4 p.m.

CAPITOL—"Murder in the Private Car". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee Saturday and Sunday at 4 p.m.

CARLTON—"A Bedtime Story". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Sunday morning 10 a.m.

PATHE—"Little Miss Marker". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Sunday morning show, 10 a.m.

WELLINGTON—"Love, Life and Laughter" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 3-30 p.m.

WEST-END—"Toofan Mail". Time as usual.

MINERVA—"Ruplekha". Daily at 5-30 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 3 p.m.

KRISHNA—"Soneki-Chidia" or "Vismi Sadi". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee Saturday and Sunday at 3 p.m.

PALACE—"S-O-S Iceberg". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Sunday morning at 10-30 a.m.

EDWARD—"The Trail Drive". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Sunday morning at 10 a.m.

SUPER TALKIES—"Vaman Avtar". Daily at 3, 5-30, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

MAJESTIC—"Shivaji the Great". Daily at 3, 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

KOHINOOR—"Akashwani". Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee Saturday and Sunday at 2-15 p.m.

Empire Broadcasting

7-15 p.m. Time Signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin 7-30 p.m. The Belfast Wireless Orchestra, conductor, E. Godfrey Brown, from a Belfast studio. 8 p.m. The Scottish Studio Orchestra, directed by Guy Daines. 8-45 p.m. A running commentary on the International Sheepdog Trials, relayed from Cardiff. 9-15 p.m. Time Signal from Greenwich, Harold Ramsay at the organ of the Granada, Tooting, London. 9-45 p.m. Dance music. 10-30 p.m. News Bulletin. 10-45 p.m. Old Time Favourites, a programme of gramophone records. 11 p.m. A sports talk.

REVOLT AGAINST RELIGION

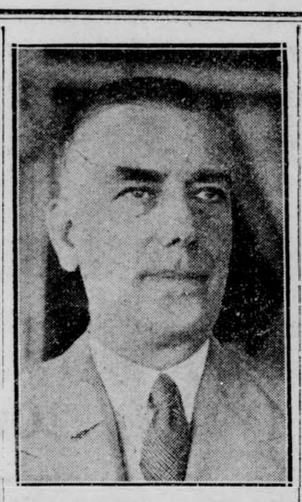
The second lecture under the auspices of the 'Satya Samaj' will be held to-day (Saturday) at 7 p.m. (S. T.) in the Hirabaug Lecture Hall, C. P. Tank, Girgaon, Mr. Shantilal Shah, Solicitor, would speak on the occasion. The subject of Lecture would be "Revolt Against Religion."

SOCIAL WORKERS' TRAINING CLASS

The Social Workers' Training Class will meet at the hall of the Social Service League, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum to-day (Saturday) at 5 p.m. (S. T.) when Mr. W. I. Thakor will deliver a lecture on "Montessori Method of Infant Education" and Mr. S. V. Parulekar, on "Indian Labour Problem" at 6 p.m. (S.T.).

BOMBAY SHROFF ASSOCIATION

The following resolution of condolence has been passed by the Committee of the above Association: "It is resolved that the members of the Bombay Shroff Association should keep their hundi and other business closed on Saturday the 15th instant, owing to the sad and untimely death of Sheth Bhaidas Maneklal (of Messrs. Harkishandas Jagjivandas and Co.) who as a member of the Managing Committee has rendered useful services to the Association."



Sir John Cadman, Chairman of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, who passed through Bombay on a visit to Australia.

Our Kathiawar Letter

PORTS HOLD KEY TO PROGRESS

Attitude Of Chamber Of Commerce

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, Sept. 13.

There is complete lull in the political atmosphere of Kathiawar. Calling of a session of the Kathiawar Political Conference at an early date is considered expedient to discuss the various problems. The problem of Viramgam Customs Cordon is most important. The silence of the Kathiawar Chamber of Commerce is also significant. There is the port problem of Kathiawar, which is now the centre of Kathiawar's industrial progress. Therefore it becomes the duty of the secretaries to make a move in the matter, and of persons like Sjt. Manilal Kothari and others to accelerate the task by making unanimous demands on behalf of the people of Kathiawar.

The question of appointment of Dewan at Dhrangadhra is still unsettled. The Dhrangadhra Praja Mandal has decided to send a deputation to His Highness to put forth their demands.

It is understood that Baroda Government has given sanction to a company to install oil plants at Port Okha. By the imports of petroleum in bulk at Okha, the consumer in Kathiawar and certain parts of Gujerat will get it at lower rates than at present.

RAILWAY TIMINGS

AT VICTORIA TERMINUS.

Trains	Arrivals. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 50
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	9 00
Madras Express	10 15
Deccan Queen	10 25
Poona Mail	11 40
Punjab Mail	13 15
Nagpur Express	14 40
Poona Fast Passenger	16 00
Poona Express	19 10
Allahabad Express	20 45
Departures.	
Allahabad Express	7 15
Poona Express	8 00
Poona Fast Passenger	12 00
Madras Express	13 45
Poona Mail	15 30
Punjab Mail	16 05

AT BOMBAY CENTRAL.

Mail, Express and Passenger trains Arrivals at Bombay Central.

	H.M.
No. 8 Up Passenger	5 35
No. 20 Up Delhi Express	6 00
No. 2 Up Gujarat Mail	6 45
No. 10 Up Kathiawar Mail	7 50
*No. 4 Up Frontier Mail	8 55
No. 12 Up Passenger	14 50
No. 16 Up Kathiawar Express	19 05
No. 6 Up Passenger	20 55

Departures from Bombay Central.

	H.M.
No. 15 Down Kathiawar Express	8 45
No. 9 Down Passenger	8 55
No. 11 Down Passenger	13 35
No. 1 Down Gujarat Mail	20 25
No. 3 Down Frontier Mail	21 15
No. 5 Down Kathiawar Mail	21 30
No. 19 Down Delhi Express	22 00
No. 7 Down Passenger	22 15

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER.

	H.M.
*On Saturday only for Passengers going to Europe	9 05
Deccan Queen	17 15
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	17 30
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	21 15
Nagpur Express	21 30
Madras Mail	22 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	23 00

Our Baroda Letter

PRAJAMANDAL FORGES AHEAD

Scheme To Organise Taluk Branches

(From Our Correspondent))

BARODA, Sept. 13.

In the City Magistrate's Court, the case is proceeding against editor, printer and publisher of a local weekly "Kalapi" for alleged use of obscene language in certain articles deeming them as derogatory to morality.

R. B. Govindbhai H. Desai, ex-Naib Dewan of Baroda and Mr. Kanungo, are expected back from Europe next week. They attended the International Conference of Local-Self-Government held at Lyons in France as representatives of the Baroda Government.

The local prajamandal is forging ahead in organising its activities. Dr. Sumant Mehta is in charge of its activities in Mehsana district. The scheme of forming Taluka Mandals is progressing steadily.

It is understood that there is going to be a substantial reduction in expenditure of the Government. It is learnt however that due care will be taken to see that it does not affect much nation-building activities.

PLAGUE MORTALITY INCREASES

About 500 Attacks & 250 Deaths In Presidency In Past Week

The following is the official report of the health conditions in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending September 8:

CHOLERA.

The presidency cholera figures for the week were 1,425 attacks and 566 deaths against 1,486 attacks and 595 deaths in the previous week.

PLAGUE.

In the presidency excluding Sind there were in all 479 attacks and 245 deaths from plague against 332-201 in the previous week. The returns by districts including town circles were as follows:—Dharwar 222 attacks and 123 deaths against 131-66; Satara 109-31 against 86-64; Belgaum 57-29 against 39-20; Bijapur 38-16 against 13-6; Poona 30-31 against 49-36; Sholapur 16-12 against 11-6 and Kanara 7-3 against 3-3.

HINDU-MITRA LITHO PRESS STRIKE

Workers Put Forward Their Demands

All the workers of the Hind-Mitra Litho Press situated at Kandewadi Corner, Girgaum, came out on strike on Thursday morning under the leadership of the Lal Bavta Press Kamgar Union.

The union has addressed a letter to the proprietor, putting forward the following demands:—

(1) Nagpanchami should be counted as a full-pay holiday and the wages for August 1934 should be paid immediately on this basis. There must be at least 13 full-pay holidays during the year.

(2) Attendance on Sundays, which are counted as full-pay holidays, should not be compulsary and the new practice of deducting a fine equal to one day's wages for non-attendance on a Sunday should be immediately discontinued.

(3) Wages for each month should he paid to every worker regularly on the 10th of the next month, and an advance payment (kharchi) should be given on the 25th of each month.

(4) Overtime pay should be given on each Saturday without fail.

(5) Each worker should be given an increment of Rs. 5 from the current month.

(6) Young boys should be given work for six hours only instead of for nine hours as at present.

(7) Workers should not be harassed for bad quality of work resulting from inadequate or inferior material supplied to them.

(8) Workers should not be threatened with dismissal without giving reasons.

(9) No words of abuse or insult should be addressed to the workers under any circumstances.

(10) The strikers should be compousated for the loss of wages during the strike.

MANAGEMENT'S REPLY

On Friday afternoon, the Union received a notice from the proprietor's advocate, stating that the proprietor had fixed twelve holidays, as he considers the number thirteen to be 'inauspicious', and demanding that the workers should resume work unconditionally after expressing regret, and threatened to resort to 'severe' measures if picketing is continued, and further saying that the strike had been 'engineered by outsiders.' The Union has immediately sent a reply stating that the workers have acted within their rights in coming out on strike, putting forward their demands through the Union and organising picketing.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Cotton "Tips"

Recently in reply to a question in the Legislative Council, the Home Member stated that the Commissioner of Police had issued orders to prohibit the selling or exhibiting of American Cotton figure "tips". But wherever one goes in the city, these tips are very prominently displayed. Panwalla's, Bidiwallas and knick-knack sellers, all seem to have in stock a large number of packets, at varying prices, containing the "figure" for the day.

The shouts from the urchins soon after midnight when the 'closing' comes in wake the whole neighbourhood through which they career down. And yet no one seems to be inclined to take any action.

On the one hand, those gambling on the "figure" are prosecauted, while those selling tips and retailing the closing or winning number, all go scot free.

It is time a more serious view of this menace was taken by the authorities.

Government Pensioners

Is it necessary for a Government pensioner to obtain permission of the Government before he takes up any other work for earning a livelihood? The Accountant-General of Bombay had been passing the pension of Khan Saheb Abdul Aziz, the retired Accounts officer for the last five months. As Mr. Aziz has recently been appointed Municipal Auditor, Bombay, the Accountant-General has now objected to pass the pension as usual and has asked him to apply to the Government of India for their sanction to his employment in the Bombay Municipal Corporation. This body will have now to pass a formal resolution requesting the Government of India to allow the Khan Saheb to work as their Auditor. This request will be referred to the Finance Department for necessary action and then to the Accountant-General for the restoration of the pension.

Vegetables & Vegetables

The vegetables sold in the various markets of Bombay mean a good lot both to the agriculturists who produce them with the sweat of their brow and the consumers who acknowledge their taste; but very few of the admirers of our beans and our "bhendis," turnips and tomatoes, snake vegetables and coloured cabbages and bananas, have ever seen their rotten transformation in some of the Hindu hotels. Not one of them, one fears, will enter these hotels again if he is once given the privilege of peeping in. Nor do the hotelkeepers seem to be keen about the cleanliness of the food they offer.

In the hot atmosphere of the kitchen the sweat of the cooks is drained into the basin to the last drop. In circumstances, one asks, whether or not the Bombay Municipality should take measures to see that the customers get better food and cleaner dishes!

644 DEATHS IN CITY LAST WEEK

Of these 203 Are Infants Under One Year Of Age

The health returns of Bombay during the 36th week of 1934, i.e. the week ended 8th September, 1934, were as under:—

The total mortality 644 was 19 less than the last week; the death rate registered was 28.8 on the Census population of 1931. The mortality for the 36th week of 1933 was 484 and death rate 21.6. The average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1929-1933 was 509 and death rate 21.2.

Out of the total deaths, 203 were among infants under one year of age. During the week, small-pox cholera and plague were absent. The number of deaths from typhoid was 7.

The number of live births registered during the week was 614 and that during the 36th week of 1933 was 638. The quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1929-1933) was 546.

BHUTTO'S REVISED TOUR PROGRAMME

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

According to his revised programme, the Hon'ble Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto, Minister of Local Self-Government will leave for Ahmednagar on the 15th morning and halt there for a day, returning to Poona on the 17th. The next day the Minister will proceed to Satara and return to Poona on the 20th.

On the 23rd he will leave for Sholapur and Bijapur coming back to Poona on the 29th.

THE REGAL To-day & To-morrow at 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

Magnificent, Musical, Romance!

The Distinguished Tenor of World-wide Fame

RICHARD TAUBER

IN

BLOSSOM TIME

A Fragrant Romance to Schubert's Enchanting Melodies!

A FEAST OF MUSIC & SONG!

Telephone No. 22037, Telegrams "Chronicle."
Post Box No. 322. Registered No. B-1068.

The Bombay Chronicle

Red House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1934

VESTED INTERESTS.

In the course of a speech at the United Planters' Conference held at Coonoor the other day, Mr. F. E. James, M.L.A., said many things about the Congress which come naturally from the European vested interests in the country and which impress none but those interests. Europeans in India had never a good word to say of the Congress even in those early days when that body did nothing more than make annual appeals to Government for this or that boon. But now that it has grown into a mighty organisation resisting every kind of alien domination and exploitation, it is not to be expected that its praise will be sung at a conference of European Planters, of all men in the country. Mr. James glibly speaks of the futility of the present ways of the Congress. If those ways were so futile, would they obsess the minds of Europeans to the extent they have and set them casting about for all sorts of safeguards against the growing influence of the Congress in the country?

Preparing For Disillusionment

Mr. James regards Congress entry into the legislatures as a retracing of steps and may continue to think so till he sees how precisely the Congress representatives will work therein. But he is cautious enough not to jump to conclusions from the present change in Congress policy. It is no use, he says, over-emphasizing the significance of the change. "It does not necessarily mean a change of heart," and "their official programme is still Non-co-operation but at this time in the legislatures instead of the prison." Mr. James admits, too, that, though Congressmen are somewhat divided on the question of the Communal Award, "they will form one party for all practical purposes and will reject the White Paper." Mr. James should not find it hard to understand that a change of heart on the part of Congress can only follow that on the part of Government. If Government continue to deny India her constitutional rights, how can she cease fighting for those rights, though fighting tactics must necessarily change with changing circumstances? Mr. James may describe Congress position as a "repudiation of steady progress towards Dominion Status." The Working Committee has once again stated the Congress position in unambiguous terms and Congress will stick to that position and to its well-tried methods of reaching its goal. To Mr. James the economic policy of the Congress is "an approximation to Communism." If that view is correct Mr. James will perhaps unconsciously convert many to the Congress type of Communism. For the economic policy of the Congress is one of sheer justice to the people and conducive to the greatest good of all, though that is hardly likely to appeal to self-regarding exploiters.

The Old Order Changeth....

Vested interests are all alike and will ever strive to consolidate themselves by all means just or unjust. Those in Bengal, who style themselves Royalists and who fear that their undeserved privileges will not be safe in self-governing India dispensing equal justice to all and privileges to none, are out to resist unqualified transfer of Law and Order in the provinces. They demand the reservation of some special branches of the police. They are not unaware of the administrative difficulties of such reservation but declare that, unless the Joint Select Committee recommended a better alternative scheme, they would use every constitutional means in their power to carry the point in Parliament. They should, however, not grudge a similar right to Indians to secure undiluted Self-Government by all peaceful and legitimate means in their power. Only, India's victories will be won more on Indian soil than in the British Parliament. Royalists and Planters and all others of the European fraternity will do well to realise at least now that the days of their economic exploitation and political domination are fast vanishing for good and all. And the sooner they reconcile themselves to Indians' primary and preferential rights in their own country, the better will it be for the unrestricted exercise of the legitimate rights of non-Indians in India.

European Turmoil

The League of Nations has received another set-back in the refusal of Poland to collaborate with the League bodies responsible for the execution of guarantees for the protection of racial minorities in Poland. These minorities consist chiefly of Germans or Austro-Germans, who have been separated from their fatherland by the Treaty of Versailles. There was the liveliest apprehension of discriminatory legislation and administrative measures against these by the new independent Polish Government at the time it was set up. Parts of Poland, which had been annexed to Germany, Russia, or the old Austro-Hungarian Empire had been integral portions of the dissolved or dismembered empires ever since the days of Frederick the Great. German and other settlers in the Silesian districts of the resuscitated Poland had, in the course of these generations acquired property, built up industries, worked mines and developed the country generally,—which, they very much feared, would all be ignored when once the resurgent nationalism of an independent Poland harnessed to the chariot-wheels of France, came into command. It is, of course, an open secret that the Poland of to-day owes its very existence to the goodwill of France; and its continued maintenance, despite an intense economic depression all over Europe, is no less due to French support. The policy of France in the post-war age has sought to make a ring of steel round even the dismembered Germany of this period by having all along German frontiers States which are vassals to herself and hostile to Germany. All the other States created out of the old Austro-Hungarian Empire,—called generally the Succession States,—are tributaries of France, and mouthpieces of that country in practically all questions of European politics. But in Poland, both because of the size of that country and because of the peculiar sentiment of hostility towards the Germany of the Hohenzollerns due to the robbery of Silesia, the animosity towards the very name German was and is peculiarly strong. Hence the necessity of special guarantees for the protection of racial minorities in such new creations of the Treaty of Versailles.

The apprehensions of the Racial Minorities in Poland were not at all unfounded, as the course of history in the last fifteen years has amply proved. Poland has undertaken more than one piece of legislation regarding landholding, and other vital rights affecting particularly her German subjects, that have caused in the past immense anxiety to the German Government and, through the latter's representations, to the League of Nations. The situation, however, has continued all this while in effect unimproved. Feelings have, therefore, been embittered progressively from year to year, to which only Ireland, under the British rule, could possibly offer a parallel in the world's history. It has, moreover, generally been suspected that France has, if not instigated, at least minimized Poland's lapses in such instances; and that the League authorities, dominated by France and Britain, have never been able effectively to prevent those outrages against the Racial Minorities in that country. Poland's present contention that Russia and Germany have not been bound by the same regulations in regard to the protection of Minorities in their dominions is wholly besides the mark, since Russia has never been a member of the League, or a party to the League Covenants; and Germany has no such racial minorities to be protected unless Poland chooses to constitute herself the special guardian of the German Jews. But anti-semitism is not exclusively German. Poland has had her pogroms and orgies of Jew persecution which are unequalled even in Hitlerian Germany. But more than this: Poland's own independence was recognised in 1919 expressly on condition that she signed a treaty for the protection of Minorities. She has received substantial consideration for this restriction upon her sovereignty,—if it can be so described,—in the shape of permission to set off against the portions of the public debts of the dismembered empires that could legitimately be claimed from her new territories and citizens that were formerly parts and members of the old dismembered empires, and from which they have been annexed to Poland.

If, notwithstanding all these, Poland has chosen the present moment to decline collaboration with the League authorities for the adequate protection of racial minorities, there can only be one explanation for such a course: Either Poland deems the Germany of Hitler to be too weak to make an effective opposition to her demarche in this direction,—the more so as Germany has voluntarily excluded herself from the League Council, and is, therefore, powerless to prevent this Polish betrayal of the Treaties, or else, France is egging Poland on to seize her opportunity, and for ever to rid herself of these restrictions on her sovereign authority. In either case, the situation must cause the utmost anxiety to the statesmen of Europe; for the step, if left unquestioned, will be repeated by the other Succession States of South-Eastern Europe; and thereby provoke a European conflict whose ramifications one shudders to contemplate even at this early stage. The gradual dethronement of the League from its position of an arbiter and regulator of European disputes will leave, if carried to its logical conclusion, no legal or authoritative machinery to guard against such stray sparks lighting a tremendous conflagration. For it is evident Italy will not suffer Poland thus to set at naught treaties, and so jeopardise the position of Germans and Austrians in Polish territories. The backing of Italy to any representations that Germany may make will be ominous to the very existence of the League itself. Germany under Hitler has, no doubt, weakened herself at home and abroad very considerably. Her lapse into savagery is universally abhorred; her new autocracy leaves no constitutional or visible safeguards against precipitating an Armageddon; her trade is gone, industry ruined, credit destroyed. She has been dismembered at Versailles, and may be further dismembered and torn to pieces if the Pope's project to create a Catholic bloc in Central, Southern and Eastern Europe is realised. But all this may not prove an effective guarantee to Poland that her breach of treaty will be allowed to pass unquestioned. The situation is thus tense with anxiety, and the world will watch with bated breath the developments of what appears no more than a small cloud on the horizon to-day, but which is fraught with infinite possibilities of mischief.

CONGRESS & NATIONALIST PARTY

Need For United Front

(BY D. M. NAMJOSHI.)

Ever since the coming into office in England of the so-called National Government the politics of India had asiumed a very depressing outlook. From day to day and from month to month there seemed to be no way out of the impasse. Government seemed to be adamant over giving the Congress no quarter whatsoever. Popular enthusiasm waned by degrees and by the time the Poona Conference met in July of last year a new orienation in Congress policy was overdue. But it seemed matters had not yet come to a head and it was after nine months of indifferent individual Civil Disobedience that a change came about.

Early in April of this year some prominent Congress leaders met at Delhi and decided upon a programme of Council-entry. This, in view of the approaching elections to the Legislative Assembly, was a wise decision. Though the Legislatures can and ought never to be the be-all and end-all of Congress policy, there was no alternative to the Delhi decision. Government's policy

(Conitnued on page 8).

WHITE HOUSE V. WALL STREET

N. R. A. Is Tending Towards Monopoly, Not Recovery

By M. G. DESAI.

The scare that the Almighty Dollar may again be on the downward path of dalliance, followed by cables about the widening sweep of the textile strike in U. S. is again focussing the attention of the world on President Roosevelt's gigantic experiment; and quite naturally. For its ups and downs do not only interest those who are directly connected with the U. S. trade. It has a wider appeal. On the success of the New Deal depends in a sense the fate of world capitalism.

Fascism Without Tears

This is true not only in the narrower sense that an improvement in the economic situation in U. S. will react favourably on other countries and thus help in dissipating the world depression. Mr. Roosevelt has deliberately assigned to himself a more fundamental task—to show that the State can effectively and impartially control both industrialists and workers and cure Capitalism of its chronic complaint of overproduction by a balanced economy. And he hopes to achieve all this, if not exactly by democratic means, at least non-violently. The Roosevelt experiment has, therefore, not inaptly been called "Fascism without tears," if you ignore the tear gas bombs. If he suceeds, the case for capitalism will have been most convincingly proved.

Boom In U. S. A.

Everything was going on merrily in America, until President Hoover's "prosperity administration" collapsed amidst the stink of the Bank crisis and the dust of the Hunger marches. While the rest of the world was painfully struggling towards normalcy there was a tremendous industrial boom in U. S. behind the high tariff walls. While the foreign currencies were wobbling, the dollar was as firm as a rock.

But the U. S. farmers vitally interested in the export of grain abroad were not long in feeling the pinch with the decline in the world agricultural prices. Added to this was the ever-increasing army of the unemployed in the cities, thrown out of work with the intensive rationalisation in industry and unsupported by any dole. This progressive collapse of the purchasing power of the American masses knocked the bottom from the boom in the over-capitalised American industry and it was quickly followed by an equally sensational slump.

Roosevelt's Solution

The U. S. capitalists helped in voting Mr. Roosevelt to power and gave him practically a blank cheque to do what he liked. Mr. Roosevelt proceeded to attack the problem mainly in three ways. His three-fold solution was a simultaneous control of production, prices, and wages—to restrict both industrial and agricultural production to avoid a glut; to help export with a depreciated dollar at the same time fixing a high level of prices at home by agreement; and lastly to raise the purchasing power of the masses by fixing a minimum wage in each industry and absorbing the unemployed by reducing hours of work in existing industries and starting new Government works of reclamation, road building, power stations, etc.

Where It Failed

Now that the New Deal has been in operation for more than a year, it is becoming obvious that while the first two objects are fairly successful—control of production and prices. President Roosevelt is not equally successful in his third object, namely, raising the purchasing power of the masses. Once the first days of panic were over, the U. S. capitalists, co-operated with him when it suited them but they have been hampering him in every way where their individual profits are endangered. And even the comparative success on the first two planks of his programme has been accomplished by sacrificing the small trader and manufacturer in favour of the bigger, the small bank in favour of the more powerful.

Darrow Committee's Report

It was to investigate into these complaints that at the end of the first year a non-official committee was appointed under the chairmanship of that lawyer of international fame, Mr. Clarence Darrow. Mr. Darrow is a Liberal but certainly not a Socialist. But the conclusions of his committee were so damaging to the actual working of the N.R. A. that they have sought to bury the report under a mass of vituperation. But facts are obstinate things and actual events still more convincing.

The broad conclusion arrived at by the Darrow committee was that "monopoly sustained by Government is clearly the trend in the National Recovery Administration," and that small enterprises had been driven to the wall by the operation of the N. R. A. Codes. The Codes only put the force of law behind the various trade-agreements, costing schemes, out-put restrictions and price-fixing devices arrived at under the domination of the bigger industrialists. The average Code authority is composed of Trade Association representatives plus one to three nominees of the N. R. A. sitting without a vote. Except in the Needle thread, organised la-

(Continued on page 12).

Frankly Speaking

"EDIFICE" SHAKEN AGAIN

"The League's edifice was again shaken" says a Reuter message. This is true, although Poland's denunciation of Treaty obligations as regards Minorities is not at all so serious as the mess the Powers have themselves made of their efforts to get Russia in. The membership of Russia would have largely repaired, as it were, the grave damage to the League's "edifice" already done during the last few years. Apart from certain activities of major member States themselves and the attitude of Germany, Japan actually brought some of the "edifice" to the ground. They are taking a grave view of Poland's denunciation. Poland is only repudiating, unjustifiably, of course, the Minority Treaty, but Japan walked out of the League, taking defiantly the latter's mandatory territories with her.

WHITHER?

The League has not dared to do anything more than make feeble protests against that grave outrage. In this case too, the League will behave similarly. The League's helplessness is due to the fact that it has no organisational prestige. The entry of Russia would have marked the beginning of a respectable—and effective—career for the League. It is a pity that that consummation has been changed into an "imbroglio". The "Journal des Debats" of Paris asks: "Where is the League going? Where is the world going?" It may well ask these questions. But they should be addressed to France, Britain and Italy.

CHAPRA FIRING

The Non-official Committee appointed to inquire into the recent firing near Chapra has issued its report. The Committee, which consisted of prominent and respectable lawyers, has come to the conclusion that "with more tactful handling the calamity would have been easily averted and that in the circumstances with which the people were faced, firing was not at all called for by the requirement of the situation." Now, we do not believe that Government would recognise a Non-official Committee that commands the confidence of the people, and we have little doubt that they will incline to support an official's zeal for Law and Order. But firing that has resulted in loss of lives and in serious injuries is rather a grave matter.

PETTY-MINDEDNESS

It is deplorable that the candidature of Mr. Abdulla Khan, a nominee of the Frontier Provincial Congress Committee, at a by-election to the local Legislative Council has been invalidated on the ground that he was sentenced to imprisonment during the last Civil Disobedience movement. Mr. Abdulla Khan had applied to the Government requesting the removal of the ban on his candidature but apparently they paid no heed to the request. Their attitude in this matter betrays both petty-mindedness and a fear of the growing influence of the Congress even in the Frontier Legislative Council. But their conduct is hardly likely to reduce Congress influence in the Council or in the province. On the contrary it will rally the public more to the Congress, which the local Government themselves will discover soon enough. If the Government do not want Congressmen in the Council and prefer their working outside, they should thank themselves for the growing spirit of non-co-operation that is bound to result from their attitude.

KAMALADEVI'S CASE

According to some reports it would appear that the Law Member of Madras took a trip to Vellore to see Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhya in order to offer release on the condition that she, in turn offered security for good behaviour! We attribute the Law Member's offer to extra-ordinary naivete, because this is the only polite explanation possible of it. That there is absolutely no justification for keeping Mrs. Kamaladevi in jail after the withdrawal of Civil Disobedience is obvious from the simple fact that she was sentenced because of the 'likelihood' of acting in furtherance of the movement. To detain her in prison while others convicted of actual offences have been released is so ridiculously illogical that only the Madras Government are capable of appreciating it.

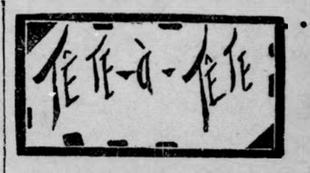
CURIOUS CHANGE

Nor is this all. It is further reported that for some time past she has had many of her privileges—she is in 'A' class—withdrawn or curtailed. And while she has been keeping very bad health indeed. It is simply impossible to understand this change. She is first considered sufficiently worthy of the honour of a visit by a Member of Government, of course, to 'persuade' her to enter into a bond that she would not act in furtherance of a movement which is no more. And then she is deprived of certain privileges due to her as an 'A' class prisoner.

—PRESS VIEWS—

India's Right

What India wants to-day is not any half-hearted concession, but the full recognition of her claim to perfect equality. "That or nothing" is her watchword now and for all time. Never again shall she sell her birth-right for a mess of pottage, no matter how fragrant. The fact that she has not the power at present to enforce her will makes no difference to the position. To her this attempt to do away with racial discrimination is only a part of the struggle for the fullness of liberty and self-government in which she has been engaged for the last half a century and which has now reached its culminating stage. She will carry on this struggle by all legitimate and peaceful means, gathering strength as she proceeds, until the stage is reached when, in the words of a great Viceroy, the greatest that India has ever had, public opinion even in this country will become the irresistible and the unresisted master of the Government.—"The Tribune."



Sir Hari Singh Gour saw Pandit Malaviya at Nagpur on Tuesday last and discussed with him the chances of being adopted as a Nationalist Party candidate. But "the result," complains the report, "of these talks is not so far known."

It is not known because it is quite obviously so unnecessary.

* * * *

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta protests against loyalty to Congress being limited to those who are prepared to support all the resolutions of the Working Committee. We heartily concur even with the implication of his protest: that loyalty should be limited to those who are ever ready to oppose all the resolutions.

* * * *

By the way it would be rather interesting to find what Democratic Swarajist Congressmen and "Congress Nationalist" Congressmen think of the activities of, for instance, the super-Machiavelli MacDonald's National Labour Party during the last General Elections in Great Britain.

* * * *

Mr. Abdullah Khan of the Frontier Province has been disqualified from contesting a by-election to the local Council.

Now for Dr. Khan Sahib and the Legislative Assembly.

He is worse than Mr. Abdullah Khan. The latter was jailed for participating in the Civil Disobedience Movement, while the former was detained in jail for taking part in "violent and revolutionary" activities. The one was convicted by an ordinary Magistrate, while the other by no less a high authority than the Home Member of the Government of India. The case is as clear as crystal. And at least our judgment is that Dr. Khan Sahib cannot stand for election.

* * * *

"There is," we learn, "an acute shortage of toast masters in England."

We are appropriately surprised and horrified but it isn't really so much of a tragedy. India will only be too happy to supply toast masters, too. Indeed, the difficulty will be to choose from the large number and equally large variety of them.

* * * *

Prince George has chosen a Kashmir sapphire for Princess Marina's engagement ring. In which we like to read an Imperial significance. You see the royal choice of the Indian stone involves preference over South African Diamonds. And so on and so forth.

We hope the fact will be duly noted by Sir Shanmukham Chetty for his lectures on Politics in special relation to India.

* * * *

"Man With Four Wives Plans To Marry Again."

The drug habit.

* * * *

The "Journal des Debats" of Paris asks: "Where is the League going? Where is the world going?"

Yes, you are right. That's where they both are going.

* * * *

They celebrate a Poppy Day on November 11 in England for the benefit of ex-Servicemen and in commemoration of those who were killed in the war. The gross-revenue from the sale of poppies since 1921 has just been reported to be about five million pounds.

* * * *

How we wish the B.O.W. had also given the figures of the nett expenditure on air, land and sea forces since 1921 in commemoration of——what? And for the benefit of——?

* * * *

They are urging upon the Mexican Government to impose a tax on bachelors. Something of the sort prevails, we believe, in Italy and Germany, too.

It is all very tyrannical, we admit. But freedom has to be paid for and it must be cheerfully done.

* * * *

A slightly hilarious guest at a party embraced a strange woman by mistake. He apologised: "Excuse me, but I thought you were my wife."

"You're a nice sort of husband for any woman to have, you clumsy brute," said the woman.

"There," exclaimed the convivial one, "you talk just like her, too."

Quelling Of Strike Riots

FEDERAL TROOPS CALLED OUT IN RHODE ISLAND

Governor Green Orders Arrest Of Every Communist In State

NEW YORK, September 13.

President Roosevelt has acceded to the Rhode Island Governor's telephonic request for permission to use Federal Troops in Rhode Island if necessary in connection with the Textile strike riots.

Governor Green has ordered the arrest of every communist throughout the state

It is officially announced that President Roosevelt is in complete and constant touch with Rhode Island. Eighteen hundred troops of the First Army Corps have been equipped and are standing by for immediate duty.

A special session of the state legislature has favoured the appropriation of 200,000 dollars for the upkeep of the increased military forces.

National Guards with fixed bayonets drove back a crowd of several hundred strikers outside a factory in Saylesville this afternoon.

SIND THREAT TO GOVT.

Price For Support To Official Measures In Council

LOYALTY TACTICS DENOUNCED

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, Sept. 14.

After two days' holiday the Bombay Legislative Council resumed discussion on Mr. More's resolution to appoint a committee to enquire into the indebtedness of the agriculturists in the Presidency.

Rao Bahadur Kale welcomed the motion as a necessary step to check the chronic indebtedness among the agriculturists.

The Revenue Secretary, Mr. Madan, opposed the resolution.

WHEN GOVT. APPOINT COMMITTEES.

Moulvi Sir Raffiuddin Ahmed quoted Sir John Russel's statement that "Government appoint a Committee or Commission when they want to shelve a question and not to solve it." (Laughter) Sir Raffiuddin said that agriculturists' indebtedness was due to heavy administrative expenses and stated that with all the administration of a century and half in India, Britain had not been able to relieve the agriculturists of this plight.

The Registrar of Co-operative Societies, speaking next, took opportunity to justify the benefits of co-operative movement to agriculturists.

MOTION LOST.

Mr. Vyankatrao Surve supported the motion.

Mr. Narayan Patil and Rao Saheb Desai supported the motion when Diwan Bahadur Dongarsingh Patil moved for closure and Mr. Surve moved his amendment seeking to provide that the Committee should submit its report within six months.

After the mover had answered to the debate and the Revenue Member, Khan Bahadur Cooper, had explained the Government view the motion was lost the House dividing into 18 "Ayes" and 26 "Noes."

The House then adjourned for tea.

GOVT. REPLY.

Re-assembling after tea the House considered Mr. Chikodi's resolution seeking relief for agriculturists by remission in the assessment and arrears and by other means.

Answering a point of information from Mr. Gokhale, Khan Bahadur Cooper said that the acceptance of the resolution would entail on Government a loss of over 40 crores.

The resolution was eventually lost.

CONDITION IN SIND.

Mr. Gazdar next moved Khan Bahadur Kharo's resolution for an inquiry committee into the agricultural conditions in Sind.

Mr. Abdul Majid moved for postponement of the consideration of the resolution till the next session since a majority of Sind members had left Poona and were not present in the House. The motion for postponement was lost.

Mr. Abdul Majid seconded the resolution.

WARNING TO GOVT.

The speaker was rather in a fighting mood while regretting the absence of Sind members to back the resolution, the mover warned the Government that at the next session the Sind bloc would oppose tooth and nail all Government demands if the present resolution was thrown out.

Mr. Bhailal Patel opposed the resolution, especially as relief was sought for Zamindars and not for actual tollers on the land. The speaker also strongly denounced the idea of loyalty being made a market commodity to invoke Government sympathy for the resolution.

After the Revenue Member's reply the mover withdrew the resolution.

DANGER TO DEMOCRACY

Next came Mr. Gokhale's resolution for taking immediate steps to achieve rapid expansion of mass education in the Presidency. Mr. Gokhale observed: "In these days when our nation is fast heading towards responsible Government we must realise very soon that illiterate democracy is a great danger to the nation." The speaker quoted statistics to show that only one-third of the population got education and only one rupee per head was being spent on education. Mr. Gokhale had concluded his speech when the House adjourned to 10 in the morning to-morrow.

UNITED ACTION AGAINST GERMANY

Manchester Meeting Decides Not To Accept Her Proposals

LONDON Sept 13.

At a meeting of traders engaged in the export of yarns to Germany held in Manchester it was decided not to accept the German proposals and a special committee was formed including the representatives of Manchester Chamber of Commerce and the Federation Master Cotton Spinners Associations to consider the advisability of approaching the coal industry of Newcastle and Hull, and the Bradford woollen industry with a view to united action.—Reuter.

It will be recalled that the Germans had offered to pay the £250,000 owing to Lancashire firms by German importers of yarn in twelve monthly instalments with interest at the rate of four per cent per annum but they had declared that it was absolutely essential that the delivery of yarn to Germany should be recommenced immediately after signing the agreement.

'MORRO CASTLE' INQUIRY

Grave Allegations Made Against Skipper Of "President Cleveland"

(Special Cable.)

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.

The Chief Officer and Third Officer of the "President Cleveland" corroborated the evidence of the First Officer with regard to the delay in launching the lifeboats, and opined that more lives could have been saved, had the boats been put out sooner. Both did not wish to serve any longer under Captain Carey.

A seaman of the "President Cleveland," who was a member of the crew of the lifeboat sent to the "Morr Castle," giving evidence stated that although there were several persons on deck, the crew of the lifeboat did not try to take them off.

Mr. William Price, a New York policeman who was a passenger on the "Morro Castle" declared that after his wife was lowered into the water, the lifeboat refused to pick her up and she died.

An earlier message stated:

"If Captain Carey is not removed, I will resign," declared Mr. Henderson, first officer of the "President Cleveland," referring to his own captain, while giving evidence in the "Morro Castle" inquiry. Mr. Henderson alleged that the "President Cleveland" stood by nearly fifty minutes without launching her lifeboats. He said Captain Carey failed to realize the seriousness of the situation.

EXPORT DUTY ON BATAVIAN RUBBER

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

BATAVIA, Sept. 13.

The export duty on native rubber from October has been fixed at 20 guilders per 100 kilograms of dry rubber. The duties for other assortments range from 15 to 18¾ guilders.

The dry rubber group consists of blankets bark, crepe, and all similar sheets manufactured by machinery and, not driven manually.

The Former system of reducing other rubber to dry weight basis for duty purposes has been terminated, and all rubber, not classifiable as dry rubber, will be levied as for other other assortments.

PRINCE GEORGE'S WEDDING GIFT

King likely To Confer Title Of Duke Of Edinburgh

The "News Chronicle" learns that the King will probably confer the title of Duke of Edinburgh on the Prince as a wedding gift.

Nothing definite has yet been decided as to where the Royal couple will make their home. It may be at Marlborough House. This is the traditional home of the heir to the throne, but the Prince of Wales has never occupied it, preferring the smaller York House and Fort Belvedere.

PREPARING FOR MAHATMA'S BIRTHDAY

Lucknow Khadi Workers Meet To Discuss Plans

LUCKNOW, Sept 14.

Arrangements in connection with Mahatmaji's Birthday celebrations are going on apace.

A meeting of the Khadi workers was held here last night to devise ways and means as to how khadi could be disposed in as large a quantity as possible during this occasion which will be celebrated here from September 22 to October 8, 1934.

It is understood that the local vendors have decided to issue khadi hundi to the vendor looses of khadi.—United Press

LESLIES MAKE FAIR PROGRESS

LONDON, Sept. 13.

The Leslies who were injured in a motor collison at Kent yesterday have had a fair day.

All are as well as can be expected.

(It will be recalled that Lieut-General Sir Walter Stewart Leslie, his wife and a woman friend were all injured in a motor collision at Northcray, Kent, on Wednesday evening and were taken to hospital with broken ribs. Sir Walter was also injured on the shoulder.)

"APPARENT INCONSISTENCIES"

Congressman Challenges Nariman's Statement

Mr. C. K. Narayanaswami has issued the following statement to the press:—

The decision of the Council of the BPCC to rush through the elections to the AICC and the Council and the offices of the Provincial Congress Committee, while the whole elections to the Committee are under dispute, has provoked wide-spread discontent and indignation in Congress circles. At the top of it, Mr. Nariman has issued a lengthy statement, which I have seen justifying the decision of the Council. He bases his arguments on the letter of the law and does not give a moment's consideration to question of morality, fairplay and justice. Even then Mr. Nariman's statement is self-contradictory Mr. Nariman says:" The old body cannot transact any business except settling election disputes and fixing dates for the meeting, nor can it spend money after the formation of the new BPCC."

TWO ISSUES

This statement of Mr. Nariman raises two important issues. Firstly that it is the old body that should decide the election dispute, and, secondly, it takes for granted that new BPCC has been formed. The contradiction in the statement is apparent. If it is the old body that is to decide the election disputes then no new body can logically meet to take other and more vital decisions. If once what is described as the new body meets, what is the 'locus standi' of the old body? Automatically it ceases to function and, therefore ceases to exist. I wonder how Mr. Nariman a shrewd lawyer that he is, can lend himself to a ridiculous statement as the one quoted above. Mr. Nariman says that he can cite examples from the cases of Corporations, Council and Assembly.

"NO PARALLEL."

Mr. Nariman may be able to quote such examples, but we of the Congress never for a moment thought that the Congress organisation is on a par with that of organisations in which people can get in with dead men's votes. Apart from that Mr. Nariman, I am afraid, will not be able to quote a single example where the elections to either the Corporation or Council or Assembly have been challenged as a whole. There might have been cases of the election of a particular individual or a particular constituency being challenged. But never, to my knowledge at least has there been a case where the elections from all constituencies to a corporate body has at any time been challenged and in that circumstance has continued to function as a newly constituted body.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH PRESIDENT.

I regret that I am not at liberty to release the correspondence that has passed between Mr. Nariman and myself on the election disputes as well as the decision of the Council of the BPCC. It is only in deference to the desire expressed by Mr. Nariman in a letter that I received from him on Friday that I have desisted from releasing that correspondence for the benefit of the public. While considerations of Congress prestige and fairness to the President of the BPCC have prompted me to comply with Mr. Nariman's request, I am afraid it may be impossible for me to withhold that correspondence for any length of time. Still I wish to consult Mr. Nariman before I take that course of action.

NARIMAN'S STATEMENT

(Continued from page 1.)

have a new and better constitution before the time comes for the next elections. As the rules stand to-day, they are to be obeyed, and no better results could have been expected.

THE ABSURDITY OF IT

Until the year 1928, the B. P. C. C. had made no rules governing the election complaints, the reason for it being that in those days there were no complaints, and if there were any they were looked into by the Council in the ordinary course of its duties. The election rules now in existence came into being only in 1929, and these are defective, imperfect and also inadequate. These rules do not directly or indirectly preclude the functioning of the new body, pending settlement of election disputes. If the argument that the new body cannot function so long as there are any election complaints before the Council were to be carried to its logical conclusion, the functioning of the new body can be postponed almost indefinitely. If we refuse to function now because certain people have chosen to challenge the elections, how and when can we function at all? I have not the least doubt that even after the new elections, assuming that they are ordered out, there are bound to be complaints and perhaps more than now. Nothing prevents a defeated candidate from lodging a complaint. And if the principle of not functioning is accepted, how can that be rejected later on when second elections are challenged? Thus it would result in an endless stalemate and impasse.

REASONS AGAINST POSTPONEMENT.

The question then is not of constitution at all. If the circumstances were normal, and if we could have waited for some time as a matter of convenience and accommodation, I would certainly have exerted myself to the utmost to accede to the reasonable request of friends and colleagues. On one or two normal occasions in the past, we waited till the election disputes were fully enquired into and then the disputed elections were later on validated. We could do that then, and certainly we could have done it even now, had not the insuperable difficulty of time come in our way. We have not yet concluded the hearing of the enquiries. The latest inquiry into "E" Ward will be completed in another day or two. After that, considering the enormous record and mass of evidence, at least a week's time will be necessary for the submission of the reports of the fact-finding officers. These reports will have to be on the table of the council for three or four days, before the Council meets to consider them. The decision of the Council is in no sense absolutely final. Under the constitution, there is an appeal to the B P C C and once we decided to wait, we shall have to wait till the B P C C gives its award. After this award, there is a further appeal to the Working Committee and thereafter, if fresh election or elections are ordered out, it will take another two weeks at least to go through these elections. Even granting for the sake of argument that these elections go unchallenged, which by the way is not at all likely, then it will take two more weeks after that to hold elections to the A I C C or to have the first meeting of the B P C C which confirms the A I C C elections.

NO RUSH TACTICS.

It will be seen, therefore, that with all possible dispatch and expedition, we cannot get the new B P C C till long after the session is over, and if this happens, this is absurd in the extreme. We had to meet almost immediately, because there is lot of work awaiting our urgent attention. The last date according to Working Committee resolution for the submission of the A I C C lists from provinces is the 15th of September. We cannot reasonably get it extended by a month or two. If these names are not submitted in reasonable time the B P C C may go unrepresented in the New A I C C. Then again the New B P C C has to elect the president for the coming session. The New B P C C can also submit suggestions for plan and programme of work to the sessions. All this work cannot be held over because some election disputes are pending. The Council has acted in the best interest of the institution, and it is neither guilty of any constitutional breach nor can it be charged with rush tactics. If the constitution is defective, the Council cannot help that position. The remedy lies in the hands of the B.P.C.C. and I am certain the new members will apply their minds to this question.

I am sure after this detailed explanation of the constitutional position, all misunderstanding on the subject will disappear and all propaganda to the contrary will stop.

APPEAL TO CONGRESSMEN

I would appeal to all friends and colleagues to appreciate our difficulties also and to make some allowance for the severe handicaps under which we function due to present abnormal and emergent circumstances. Fair criticisms and friendly suggestions are always welcome; but it is regrettable to find a tendency at present to pronounce hasty unkind adverse and unfair verdicts, attributing even personal motives and deliberate misdeeds to close associates and trusted comrades—A little less of mutual distrust and a little more of mutual goodwill and spirit of accommodation and "give and take" would enable us to surmount all our difficulties and result in improved efficiency, enhanced dignity and higher prestige of our pet organisation.

The First Day Of Gandhi Jayanti

Reiterate Your Faith In Leader By Buying Khadi

The Agent, A. I. S. A., Bombay Branch, writes:—

From to-day till 7th October Gandhi Jayanti programme will be in full force.

During the course of this period Khadi sales worth Rs. 2,00,000 are to be completed.

Let citizens of Bombay, old and young, get their habits prepared from Khaddar for incoming Congress session.

Gandhi Jayanti days are the most opportune and proper time for shopping family requirements in clothing for Diwali and New Year.

Every one and all, alike, are in need of cloth necessary for the fast approaching winter.

Let everybody and all by buying Khadi during Gandhi Jayanti days reiterate their faith in Mahatma Gandhiji.

KHADI HUNDIS IN FORCE FROM TO-DAY

Khadi currency notes worth Re. 1, Rs. 5 and Rs. 10 will be in force from to-day.

In exchange of these Khadi Notes or Hundis Khadi worth full currency value can be had during the working hours on any day from the Khadi Bhandars of Bombay and Suburbs.

Citizens of Bombay, obtain these Khadi Hundis from the office of the A.I.S.A., 344, Kalbadevi Road and help in accomplishing the estimated sales of Khadi worth Rs. 2,00,000 within the Jayanti days.

Facilities have been made for the buyers of these Hundis to get Khadi in exchange worth the amount from any of the certified Bhandars and Khadi Sales Depots of Bombay and Suburbs.

"E" WARD ELECTION DISPUTE

The adjourned enquiry into the Election Complaints from "E" Ward will take place to-day (Saturday), at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House. Mr. Nagindas T. Master presiding.

TRAINING CLASS FOR STUDENTS

(Through the Publicity Bureau)

RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

A training class for the students will be opened on Tuesday, the 18th inst. The class will be held in the Congress House.

Medical examination of the cadets will take place on Monday, the 17th inst. at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House. Students, who have enrolled themselves as volunteers for the Officers' Training Class should be present at the Congress House for medical examination punctually.

MAHATMA'S BIRTHDAY MESSAGE

"I cannot understand for the life of me how people whose hearts bleed a bit sympathy for the semi-starved millions living in seven lakhs of villages, ill-speak of Khadi and Charkha."

M. K. GANDHI.

Wardha.

5-8-34.

RECRUITING OFFICERS' CONFERENCE

On Monday, the 17th inst. at 7 p.m. (S.T.) there will be a conference of all the Recruiting Officers, at the Captain's Cabin, Congress House.

BAND CORPS FOR CONGRESS

It has been decided to organise a Band Corps on the occasion of the forthcoming session of the Indian National Congress.

The items to be included will be Flute, Bagpipe and Drum. Only those who are very proficient will be selected.

Mr. Afghan has been appointed Officer-in-Charge of the Band Corps.

The last date for sending in the application will be Wednesday, the 19th inst. before 7 p.m. (S. T.).

LIGHTING & BROAD CASTING

Lighting and Broadcasting Sub Committee will meet to-day (Saturday), at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

WALL ADVTS. AT CONGRESS GROUNDS

Applications with offers and terms for contract of advertisement on the outside wall of the Congress Exhibition are invited to reach the Secretaries, Congress Exhibition Sub-Committee, by 4 p.m. on Saturday, the 22nd inst. Plans can be inspected at the Exhibition Office, Congress House.

SUIT FOR REMOVAL OF ESTATE'S TRUSTEES

Mr. Justice Tyebji at the High Court heard the notice of motion taken out by Jugmohandas Kalliandas and another, plaintiffs, in their suit against Pandurang Shamrao Laud, solicitor, and others.

The plaintiffs asked for the appointment of the Court receiver for the estates of one Putlibai, widow of Canchhoddas Tribhovandas Mody, a wealthy Kapole Bania of Bombay. Ranchhodas died in 1930 leaving Putlibai and the plaintiffs as his reversionary heirs. His will was disputed, and the first plaintiff filed a suit for the administration of his estates. In that suit a consent-decree was passed whereby the 3rd defendant who was a son of Putlibai's brother, was to get Rs. 5 lakhs.

AFTER PUTLIBAI'S DEATH

Further developments ensued after the death of Putlibai in 1932. Defendants 1 to 4 applied for probate of her will dated 30th August 1931 under which they were appointed executors and trustees. The validity of the will was challenged by the plaintiffs and their brothers. In this suit, a consent decree was passed last year.

In the present suit, the plaintiffs who are members of the Kapole Bania community ask for the removal of defendants 1 to 4 from their position as trustees of the charities. The Advocate-General was made a party to the suit as representing the charities.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY

The plaintiffs submitted that defendants 1 to 4 were not fit to carry out the charities and should be removed from their position and in the meanwhile a court receiver should be appointed to take charge of the Estates.

DEFENCE DENIAL

The defendants denied the allegations and contended that the present application was false and meant to harass the defendants.

The Advocate-General with Mr. V. F. Taraporewala. Mr. B. J. Desai, and Mr. N. P. Engineer appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. M. C. Setalvat with C. K. Daphtary represented defendants 1 to 3. Mr. J. D. Davar appeared for defendant 4.

The hearing of the notice of motion is in progress.

Tata Power Company

IS AGENTS' REMUNERATION TOO HIGH?

Our Readers' Views

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the report of the annual general meeting of the Tata Power Co. Ltd held on Tuesday the 11th instant, I am directed to point out that while the whole of the Chairman's speech has been published an exceedingly meagre report of the general discussion has appeared in your paper. As some of the points discussed are of great importance my Committee will feel obliged by the favour of your publishing this letter.

In reply to a question by Prof. Davar the Chairman admitted that the surplus realised as a result of the sale of 550 forfeited preference shares had been treated as part of the profit on which the agents had charged their commission. The Chairman stated that this was done under Counsel's advice and explained that the matter was receiving further attention. Mr. Davar thereupon pointed out that the surplus that had resulted from the sale of forfeited preference shares was in the nature of capital revenue and that having regard to the fact that under the managing agency agreement expenditure on capital account was not to be deducted from revenue in calculating the managing agents' commission it was reasonable that such surplus should not be treated as profit for the purpose of calculating the managing agents' commission. As regards Counsel's opinion Mr. Davar submitted that the point was one worth being tested at law. Apart, however, from the legal aspect, he urged the Chairman to consider the moral and business aspect of the question. He pointed out that the incidence of the agents' commission in the case of this Company was much higher than that of the other two senior companies, namely, the Hydro and Andhra Valley Companies, that the shareholders of this Company had suffered tremendously through the fall of capital value as well as for non-payment of dividend for years and that, therefore, they looked upon the agents and directors to consider their case with sympathy and favour.

Mr. Pirojsha N. Mehta analysed the company's previous balance sheets with particular reference to the large amounts obtained by managing agents from time to time for commission and pointed out that since the establishment of the Company 15 years ago the total remuneration earned by the managing agents amounted to Rs. 41 lacs while during this period the ordinary shareholders who had subscribed a capital of Rs. 279 lacs had received by way of interest out of capital Rs. 12,06,000 and by way of dividend Rs. 11,15,000 making in all Rs. 23,21,000, that is to say, only 50 per cent. of what the agents had got as their commission. Mr. Mehta further stated that the Company commenced earning since 1923 and that during the last seven years the net profits amounted to Rs. 68.77 lacs. He analysed the allocations made from these profits as between the managing agents and shareholders and pointed out that while the agents had obtained more than half the amount the ordinary shareholders had got only Rs. 11.15 lacs or 16¼ per cent. of the net profits. Thus the agents got more than three times of what the ordinary shareholders had got. Mr. Mehta further pointed out that the agents' commission during the year was almost equal to the operation charges incurred by the Company and that compared to the revenue realised from the sale of power the commission worked out at more than 10 per cent. For these reasons Mr. Mehta submitted that the agents' remuneration was unjustifiably too high and absolutely one-sided and not in the true interests of the Company, shareholders and even the consumers.

I may add that on the publication of the Company's balance sheet, the Committee of the Association addressed a letter to the managing agents dealing with some of the points stated above.—Yours, etc.,

J. J. KAPADIA,
Hon. Secretary.
Bombay Shareholders' Association
September 14.
Aga Khan Building,
Dalal Street,
Fort, Bombay.

World Fellowship Of Faiths

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Commenting on the World Fellowship of Faiths in his "Diary," in the "Evening News of India" of the 11th instant, "Bombay Man" says the basic idea of the organisation is "to find a common bond to unite the nations of the world in a common universal religion—a sort of electricism (? eclecticism) in excelsis, which combines the best of all religions. The idea, of course, is preposterous, not to say "ridiculous" and so forth.

Will you allow me a little space therefore, to observe that real religion is, after all, a thing to be lived, not to be merely assented to, and that all religions require not only that God should be acknowledged, but that the doing of evil should be desisted from, because it is against God. (Any "religion" that does not assert the existence of a Supreme Being, therefore, is not a religion). And these two essentials of religion being of the Divine Providence in all religions, they unite them, even as the silken thread running through a necklet of pearls unites the different individual pearls. And, it need only be stated to be seen that these two essentials being lived up to, there would be not only no more war, but no strife whatever in the world!

If, therefore, the World Fellowship of Faiths succeeds in concentrating the attention of the world on these two essentials of religion and the consequent inanity of all discord and strife between followers of different religions, because of conflicting dogmas, rites and ceremonies,—the unessentials of religion,—it alone will be a worthy achievement. God's benison, then, I say, on the World Fellowship of Faiths!—Yours etc.,

A.E. PENN,
Secretary & Agent,
The Swedenborg Society of India.
Bombay, Sept. 14.

A Strange Incident On Cricket Field

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—To-day a very strange and sad incident occurred while the cricket match between the Parsee Gymkhana and the Islam Gymkhana was being played on the Parsee Gymkhana Ground, Kenedy Sea Face. After the tea interval, "Dolly" Kapadia, the popular Parsee skipper, was batting, and S. Heptulla was bowling from the pavilion end. One of the bowler's deliveries was hit by "Dolly" past mid-on and I am not sure whether a run was scored or not. The ball however, seemed to have collided in the air with something before it pitched, and its flight in the air seemed to have been perceptibly checked. In the meanwhile we found a small brown bundle of feathers lying about four yards from the batsman right on the pitch. On closer examination we found it to be a sparrow breathing its last. It must have been flying low across the pitch and collided with the ball before it pitched on the ground.

The Parsee skipper declared that such an incident had never occurred in his long experience. None of the other players had experienced such an eventuality. I seem to recollect having read somewhere that a similar incident had occurred somewhefe in England.

It would be very interesting if any of your readers could say whether they have seen or heard or read of a similar incident on the field of cricket.—Yours, etc.,

A. A. A FYZEE.
43 Chaupati Road
Bombay, Sept. 13.

Money-Lending Bill

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It seems the Bombay Legislators have after all come to realise the necessity of regulating money-lenders' business with agriculturist. A Bill has accordingly been introduced recently in the Legislative Council for this purpose and criticism on the same has been invited. A careful reading of the Bill shows that its drafting is very unhappy. The delnition of "agriculturist" is absolutely unsuited to the purpose of the Bill and the idea to make it applicable to agriculturist borrowers of sums up to one thousand rupees only is nothing but astonishing.

Even the definition of creditor is vague. There are big land-lords who are not technically agriculturists and who are also doing money-lending business. Such people are charging even 75 to 100 per cent as interest from needy agriculturists on occasional loans. They would certainly be outside the present Bill. Again excepting a few sections which relate to the keeping of accounts by the creditors, other provisions as to looking into past history and previous accounts etc., are borrowed from the D. A. R. Act itself. If the object of the Bill simply were to compel the creditor to keep accounts as provided by it, the purpose can best be served by adding a few more sections to the D.A.R. Act, which is meant for all sorts of creditors and agriculturists. I would, therefore rather suggest the amendment of the D.A.R. Act, which is admittedly long overdue, with suitable provisions making it obligatory on the part of the Sahokars to keep accounts only in the prescribed legal manner and in no other.—Yours, etc.,

P. H. BANATVALA,
Jambusar, Sept. 4.

A STRANGE PHENOMENON

Godowns & Offices Sink Mysteriously

MEGHNA RIVER BANK SLIP SEQUEL

BRAHMANBARIA, Sept. 12.

A sudden and serious slip in the bank of river Meghna at Bhairab Bazar has caused a heavy damage to Messrs. Landale and Clarke.

On the night of September 11 at about 9 p.m., it was found that a 'peepul' near the godown suddenly went under water and a godown was trembling, and gradually going down with terrific noise. An alarm was at once raised, and the Manager and his staff with a number of labourers rushed towards the place and found, to their utter dismay that the godowns were falling like withered leaves. At a great risk of lives the cash and papers were saved.

GODOWNS AND OFFICES SWEPT AWAY.

It is reported that 8 pucca godowns and the office building have been swept away by the Meghna. No loss of life is, however, reported.

The whole affair of going down of the godowns and the peepul tree into the deep water of the Meghna was completed within 2-1/2 hours.

The loss is estimated at several lakhs of rupees. The remaining godowns are also in danger.—United Press.

ELECTION MEETING ENDS IN FIASCO

Sind Hindus Fail To Come To Amicable Settlement

KARACHI, Sept. 14.

At a meeting held here for selecting candidates for Assembly the Sind Hindus failed to come to an amicable settlement as to whom they should support in the forthcoming Assembly elections, and the meeting ended in a fiasco.

For a single seat there were four candidates. One of them withdrew on repeated requests at the last moment. When the presiding authority the Mukhi of Sind, asked the candidates if they would abide by the majority decision, some of them offered their proposals and amendments which were all rejected. Diwan Lalchand Nawalrai, the sitting member who is in Karachi now, said that the meeting was not a representative one. He would abide by its decision if it proceeded justly and honestly. He informed them that the "National Party" was whole-heartedly supporting him and had consented to give him their ticket.

ENDS IN FIASCO

At this stage in protest Dr. Hingorani, another candidate, staged a walk out, others following him. The trouble did not end there. Some speakers began to speak lightly of Pt. Malaviya and other leaders saying that they always interfered in their affairs. They were then pulled and the meeting ended in a fiasco. Later, it was gathered that the few who remained behind elected Mr. Parmanand P. P. as their candidate.

Interviewed, Diwan Lalchand Nawalrai and Dr. Hingorani, said that they will not abide by the decision of that "rump" and would oppose their candidate tooth and nail. Thus there will be a triangular contest for a single Hindu seat.—United Press.

Mahasaya Krishna, proprietor of the "Pratap" and a prominent Arya Samajist leader of the Punjab is being prevailed upon to seek election to the Assembly from Jullundur Constituency on the Congress Nationalist Party Ticket.—United Press.

Lady Woodhead (left) and Miss Woodhead wife and daughter of the acting Governor of Bengal, who arrived in Bombay by the mail boat on Thursday.

CONGRESS AND NATIONALIST PARTY

(Continued from page 6.)

during the last two years had made it inevitable. Mahatma Gandhi, as is his wont, was most accommodating and with the great moral courage and loftiness that he possesses decided to suspend Civil Disobedience and restricted it to his own self.

The Motive For Change.

This change has been all for the good no doubt. But its merit lies not in the change itself but the motive behind the same. And what is that? It is the furtherance of the cause of national freedom. At the second R. T. Conference it was contended that Congress was only one of the many parties representing India. But Congress claims that it is the one whole and sole representative body in India. Government have been flouting this claim. It is to demonstrate the truth of this claim beyond a shadow of doubt that Congress decided to contest the ensuing elections to the Legislative Assembly. By its endeavours for the good of the nation during the last four years Congress has won a unique place of honour in the hearts of the people of India and if everything had gone on well Congress was sure to come out in flying colours out of the contest.

The Unfortunate Split.

But there has been a most unfortunate split in the till now quite solid ranks of the Congress. Messrs. Malaviya and Aney and men of their persuasion have formed themselves into a separate Nationalist Party. They have separated from the Congress on the issue of the Communal Award. But that is only a part of the affair. There is a fundamental difference between theirs and the Congress general attitude towards problems political and temporal. The Congress proposition of a Constituent Assembly is based on self-dependence and self-confidence. The Nationalist Party's move bespeaks of the absence of both these qualities. It is contended that it is improbable that Government will consent to the Constituent Assembly plan. They may not do so all at once. They also took time in consenting to the R. T. Conference proposal. But the point is not that. It is that Congress must demonstrate its representative character in a constitutional manner. That is the motive behind the fighting of the Assembly elections. If Congress succeeds in the demonstration the Constituent Assembly will not be long in coming.

The Nationalist Party's Way.

The Nationalists propose a National Convention. It is true that Government will more readily consent to this than to a Constituent Assembly. But that will be because it knows the futility of a National Convention. The precedent of the All-Parties Conference that drew up the Nehru Report is a writing on the wall. Those who meet at a National Convention will be men called to an assembly which is self-constituted. The Nationalists might urge it to accept the Lucknow Pact or the 1931 Congress W. C. resolution. But the communalist Muslim members of such a National Convention are sure to stick to the acceptance of the Communal Award. The promoters of the Convention will either have to accept it or to end the Convention in a failure, the result whereof will be involuntary acceptance of the Award. And when there is no Muslim backing where is the good of leading a representation to the British Government or the Parliament on the question of the W. P. Constitution? It is sure to meet with a rebuff.

The Congress Way.

In the case of the Constituent Assembly, on the other hand, the insistence on the acceptance of Joint Electorates and a national solution of the communal and political problems is more likely to suceed. The members' concern will be the wishes of the people and not those of a Government. As for the actual calling of a Constituent Assembly Government will have to consent to it in course of time. When Government do so the (Communalist) Muslim consent is implicit therein, as also the ultimate acceptance by both the Government and the Communalist Muslims of the scheme arrived at by the Constituent Assembly. Government might take their own time to consent to the calling of the Constituent Assembly. But that does not affect the national cause if as a result of the Legislative Assembly elections Congress fully establishes its representative character and keeps its representatives in the Legislature to check-mate Government's reactionary propositions to the best of their ability.

But how is this to come about if a split is effected at this crucial hour over the wrong side of the problem and chances of success of the Congress in the elections are jeopardised? Is it not imperative that Congress closes its ranks at this important hour and over the important issue of the elections? The Nationalists are really misguidedly adding one more hurdle to the Congress race to success. They themselves are sure not to succeed in their own objectives but will, to their subsequent chagrin and the glee of our political opponents, impede the Congress. Will they see the error of their ways yet?

FIGHT IN MANILA WATERS

U. S. Cutters Pursuing Jap Fishing Boat

MANILA, Sept. 14.

Two United States revenue cutters are pursuing the Japanese fishing boat "Hayun Maru," following the complaint by three Filipino police who boarded her to inspect the nets, but were attacked, injured, robbed and tossed overside by the Japanese crew which numbered twenty-four.

The Filipinos were rescued by an American vessel. The cutters which are pursuing are armed with small deckguns.—Reuter.

ELECTION FIGHT ECHO IN COUNT

LAHORE, Sept. 14.

Violent recriminations and even personal assaults which marked the municipal election campaign in one particular ward of the Corporation had a sequel this afternoon, when Sardar Dilwar Singh Vice-President of the Lahore Municipality and a dozen of his supporters were placed before the Magistrate under Section 307 I. P. C. for alleged murderous assault on the Agent of Dilwar Singh's rival Kashiram Khosla.

It is alleged that the attack was made last night, and the person was removed to the hospital with grievous injuries.

On the plea that Dilwar Singh had to file objections against his rival candidates to-morrow, (the last day for filing objections) the counsel applied for bail for Dilwarsingh, but the Magistrate deferred passing orders in this connection, pending the receipt of medical the report of the condition of the injured persons.—A. P.

SIMLA, Sept. 14.

A Gazette Notification says:—"Under Section 73 (D) Government of India Act, the Governor-General prorogues the sessions of the Council of State and of the Legislative Assembly."—United Press.

DELAYING JUSTICE IS TO DENY IT

No "De Novo" Hearing Of Bank Of India's Case, Says Mr. Haji

Mr. I S Haji, Acting Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, passed orders on Friday in the Bank of India Case against the Petits and held that the case could be proceeded with from the stage at which it was stopped due to the illness of Mr. G. R. Khairaz, who was trying the case, since the accused had surrendered their statutory right of demanding a 'De Novo.'

THE CHARGE.

It will be remembered that in the above case, Mrs. Gulbai Petit, Mrs. Dinbai Petit and Mr. Phirozesha Petit are facing a charge of fradulently transferring property with a view to deceive the creditors and abetment at the instance of Mr. A. G. Grey, Manager of the Bank of India.

PROTRACTED HEARINGS.

The case was first heard by the Chief Presidency Magistrate but was later transferred to the second Court by the order of the High Court. A 'De Novo' trial was held by Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, who after protracted hearings framed nine different charges against the accused. While the Manager of the Bank of India was further being cross-examined Mr. Khairaz fell ill and took leave and Mr. I. S. Haji was appointed to act in the place of Mr. Khairaz.

On August 29, the advocates representing both the parties made an application to the Magistrate that the case may be proceeded with from the stage at which Mr Khairaz took ill.

Mr. I. S. Haji in the course of his order passed on Friday, said that under Section 350 of the Cr. P. C. the complainant has no choice to make as to what course both the accused and the Court should adopt in a case like this though the case has been part heard by one Magistrate and decided by the other without 'De Novo.' But as both the parties were prepared to accept the decision of the Magistrate and as the accused had surrendered their statutory right under 350, the Magistrate held that there was no need of a 'De Novo.'

"VOLUMINOUS EVIDENCE"

Continuing he said, "There is no doubt that there has been voluminous evidence given by responsible persons on behalf of the prosecution. After hearing the learned advocates of both the parties, I feel quite assured and satisfied that if I hear the case from the stage at which it was left by my learned brother Mr. G. R. Khairaz, neither party, especially the accused, will feel prejudiced. I am able to gather from the statements made by the learned advocates of the accused that they intend to cross-examine the three important witnesses for the prosecution at greater length as compared to other witnesses. It is also stated by the learned advocates of both parties that the case will take at least 12 more hearings of 2 hours each. I am thereby further assured that I will have invaluable advantage of observing the demeanour and manner of the witnesses."

NO 'DE NOVO' HEARING.

"This case has taken considerable time," continued Mr. Haji, "not only of the Court of the Learned Chief Presidency Magistrate but also of this court. From a cursory glance at the records of this case, I find that there have been no less than forty hearings.....Delaying justice to the parties even on judicial and administrative grounds, in my opinion, is tantamount to denial of Justice. Therefore, at the request of the learned advocates and also for the ends of speedy Justice to the parties I exercise my discretion and hold that this case should not be heard 'De Novo.' Under the circumstances, I order that this case do proceed from the stage left by my predecessor Mr. G. R. Khairaz."

As there were already 22 custody cases on Board, the Magistrate ordered that the Bank of India case should be taken up for hearing at 3-30 p.m. on October 5.

Anglo-Indian & D. E. Associations Mysore Branch

MYSORE, Sept. 12.

For furthering the interests of the Anglo-Indian community in the State of Mysore, Sir Henry Gidney, President of the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Association of India, outlined a scheme for the formation of a Branch Association in Mysore City.

In pursuance of that suggestion, Mr. William Theobald took the initiative and approached His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore and the Dewan for their co-operation in this direction. Both of them were in entire sympathy with the projected scheme, and accordingly, at a public meeting of the community people held at the Wesley Guild Hall, Mysore, the Branch Association was formed yesterday.

Rev. Fr. Brown, President of the Bangalore Association, presided and delivered the inaugural address.—United Press.

Zemindars Bailed Out

MIRPURKHAS, Sept. 12.

In connection with the dacoity that was committed in Ghurgri state at Mirpurkhas wherein were alleged to be involved some responsible zemindars, an armed police force arrived in the village and effected arrests of 16, including a few respectable Zemindars and heads of tribes.

Some of the culprits are still absconding.

For the night they were kept in the lock-up. In the morning they were produced before Mr. Patel, Sub-Divisional Magistrate, who released them on bail ranging from five to ten thousand rupees.—United Press.

Rebel Leader To Hang

RANGOON, Sept. 14.

The appeal of Bohaw, one of the rebel leaders of the rebellion of 1930, who had been sentenced to death by the Session Judge of Insein was rejected to-day by the Rangoon High Court.—United Press.

SAVED FROM LION'S MOUTH

Parachutist Ordeal

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Sept. 14.

Ten minutes of intense agony was endured by Ben Turner, the parachutist.

He leapt a thousand feet from an aeroplane and landed on the grilled top of the lions' cage at the Surbiton Zoo, and was unable to reach the ground, because the parachute got entangled in trees.

A couple of huge lions climbed the crossbars angrily and tried to reach Turner's legs, and refused to be pacified, despite being douched with water, until the trainer entered the cage, wielding a whip and firing blank shot.

CHETWODE'S MISSION TO KARACHI

KARACHI, Sept. 14.

The United Press authoritatively learns that the Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Philip Chetwode, is to visit Karachi on October 12. His Excellency's visit is ascribed to his personal investigation of the Land Disposal Scheme between the Military Authorities and the Karachi Municipal Corporation.

During His Excellency's one day's stay he will inspect military formations at work and in the evening will be present at the ceremony of trooping of colours by the 2nd Royal Sussex Regiment.—United Press.

PRISONER ESCAPES FROM JAIL

CALCUTTA, Sept. 14.

Information has reached Calcutta that a prisoner by name Sanichar alias Menchha has escaped from the Dharamjaigarh Jail in Udaipur State by breaking the window bars of the cell.

The C. I. D. officers are on the look out for the prisoners.—United Press.

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She may have children to cheer her up with their pranks. Yet she may not be really happy. Is she worrying about you? Or is she worrying about herself? There is a chance that she is distressed because you are pale and unhealthy or because she suffers from some menstrual disorders. Why not present her a bottle of LODHRA and take a bottle of AMRITA for your own use to avoid the risk of her silent suffering.

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EGMORE :: MADRAS.

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SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, Sept. 14.

Begum, Palmer, Bhavnagar.
Bankura, Rankin, Busrah.
Lindenfels, Wiebke, Hamburg.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, Sept. 15.

Kaiser-i-Hind, Catching, London.
C|o Melbourne, Roberts, Karachi.

LOADING.

Bombay, Sept 14.

Steamer Bankura for Busrah.
" Varsova for Busrah.
" Badarpur for Rangoon.
" Bhutan for Kobe.
" Naringa for Calcutta.
" Ranee for Rangoon.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S S Kaiser-i-Hind:—The P&O SN Coy's English mail steamer Kaiser-i-Hind will sail to-day at about 1 p.m. from Bellard Pier Station for London, with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Begum:—The T M Coy's steamer Begum arrived in harbour yesterday from Bhavnagar with ballast.

S S Bankura:—The BISN Co's steamer Bankura arrived in harbour yesterday from Busrah with a general cargo and passengers.

S S City of Melbourne:—The J F Coy's steamer City of Melbourne will sail to-day for Karachi with a general and same bottom cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Sept. 14.

1 City of Leicester 1994, Bhavnagar 14-9, J Finlay and Co.
12 Altenfels 5041, Bhavnagar 15-9, L Edwards, Ltd.
14 Freienfels 4589, Bremen 16-9, L Edwards, Ltd.
15 Takliwa 3742, Durban 19-9, M M & Co.
16 Kaisar-i-Hind, 6014, London, 15-9, M M and Co.
17 Jalabala 2211, Karachi 14-9, Scindia S N Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

2 Havana Maru 3450, Japan 22-9, O S Kaisha.
5 Indira 278, Karachi 14-9, Malabar S Co.
6 Alavi 2161, Red Sea Ports 15-9, T Morrison and Co.
10|11 C|o Melbourne 4125, Karachi 15-9, K Nixon and Co.
15 Skuld 649, Bangkok 15-9, F F Campbell & Co.

PRINCES DOCK

B Victoria Marie 882, M'Coast 16-9, Merchant S N Co.
F Jalavihar 3381, Rangoon 16-9, Scindia S N Co.
K Jalavijaya 2297 NF, NF, Scindia S N Co.
P Vita 1955, Karachi 17-9, M M & Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.

Bhutan 16-9, P&OSN Co.
Rajputana 20-9, P & O S N Co.
Moldavia 27-9, P & O S N Co.
Ranchi 27-9, P&OSN Co.
Viceroy of India 1-10, P&OSN Co.
Chitral 4-10, P&OSN Co.
Narkunda 11-10, P&OSNCo.

FROM PLYMOUTH.

Warfield 2519 M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL

Clan Macbride 27-9, J F Co.
C|o Salisbury 16-9, K N Co.
C|o Adelaide 22-9, K N Co.
Elysia 10-10, G T Co.
Britania 15-10, G T Co.
California 24-10, G T Co.
Tuscania 7-11, G T Co.
C|o Calcutta 1-10, K N Co.
C|o Paris 22-10, K N Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Rauenfels 27|9 L Edward Ltd.
Almkirk 8-10, L Edwards, Ltd.
Ockenfels 17-10, L Edwards Ltd.
Trifels 30-10, L Edwards, Ltd.

FROM TRIESTE.

Conte Verde 19-9, L T Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

President Adams 29-9, F F Campbell and Co.
C|o Worcester 24-9, F F Campbell Co.
President Harrison 4-10, F F Campbell Co.
President Hayes 19-10, F F Campbell Co.

FROM KOBE.

Corfu 21-9, P & O S N Co.
Tokiwa Maru 1-9, N Y Kaisha.
Temple Maru 19-9, O S Kaisha.
Shunko Maru 23-9, O S Kaisha.
Toyama Maru 30-9, N Y Kaisha.
Jeypore 15-9, P&OSNCo.
Akita Maru 26-9, N Y Kaisha.
Lisbon Maru 16-10, N Y Kaisha.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

Strathnaver 29-9, P&O SN Co.

FROM DURBAN

Kenya 22-9, M M and Co.
Tairea 6-10, M M and Co.

FROM JAVA.

Cariguano 15|9 L T Co.

SAILING DATES

FOR LONDON

Kaiser-i-Hind 15|9 P & O S N Co.
Corfu 22|9 P & O S N Co.
Strathnaver 29|9 P & O S N Co.
Burdwan N F P & O S N Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Freienfels 19-9, L Edwards, Ltd.
Altenfels 15-9, L Edwards, Ltd.

FOR KOBE.

Havana Maru 22-9, O S Kaisha.
Bhutan, N F, P&OSN Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Naringa N F, M M and Co.

FOR BUSRAH.

Bankura 19-9, M M and Co.
Vasna 20-9, M M and Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Jalavihar 13-9, S S N Co.
Ranee N F, T M Co.

FOR JEDDAH.

Alavi 15-9, T M and Co.

FOR BANGKOK

Skuld 15-9, F F Campbell & Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.

S.S. Indira 11-9-34
" Cl. Macgillivray .... "
" Rinda 12-9-34
" India (boats Am. Cotton) 13-9-34
" Pres. Polk (boats Am. Cotton) ..... "
" Bhadravati ..... "
" C|o Leicester .... "

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Sept. 14.

S S City of Swansea; Agents Forbes, Forbes and Campbell Co. Ltd., from New York:—101 cases auto parts, 25 c|s Radio sets, 5 c|s machinery, 7 c|s drugs,, 5 c|s machines, 10 packages icecream freezers, 25 c|s bolts and nuts, 14 c|s cotton fents, 7 bundles grapenuts, 12 c|s typewriters, 25 c|s dry batteries, 22 c|s X-Ray apparatus 5 c|s vasaline, 25 c|s tools, 12 motorcars, 153 c|s motorcars, 500 bls. old newspapers, 710 drums lubricating oil, 8 c|s agriculture machinery, 6 c|s files, 8 c|s paste paint 64 boxes elec. fans, 273 pkgs truck chassis, 5 c|s cleaning compound, 5 bdls cocoamalt, 20 c|s wheat flakes, 7 c|s camp chairs, 5 c|s tooth paste, 7 c|s lithographic stones, 8 c|s lacquer reducer, 40 bdls soap, 38 c|s advertising matter, 53 bdls flashlight cells, 20 c|s dyestuff, 5 bales rubber hose, 151 bdls galvd. pipes, 8 c|s fents, 27 c|s cotton p.-goods, 30 c|s Baker fluid, 7 c|s elec. machinery, 69 bales secondhand clothing, 127 bales old clothing.

From Saint John:—10 cases auto-parts, 28 bdls sardines, 68 dms carbide of calcium, 122 boxes aluminium circles, 9 boxes aluminium sheets.

From Alexandria:—270 bales cotton.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Sept. 14.

S S Kaiser-I-Hind, for London:—500 bags groundnut oil cakes, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 300 bags groundnut kernal, M Bhuta and Co; 27 bags In mustard seed, Mangaldas and Co; 100 bags groundnut oil cakes, Joseph Traverse and Sons; 8 cases bristles, D Abraham and Sons; 7 bales woollen carpets, Cox and Kings; 1 bundle Ind. lambs skin for furs, Isaac Waly; 8 bundles Persian woollen carpets, Y G Husain Zedah; 20 bags gum karaya, N Muljji and Co; 3 cases I brassware, Thos Cook Sons; 6 bales and 3 bales sheep skin tanned and goat skin tanned, K Lalbhai; 5 bales goat skin tanned and 5 bales sheep skin tanned, J Rahimtoola and Co; 3537 bags grounnut cakes Kilachand Devchand; 1 bale dry goat skin tanned, A L Hassam; 27 bags gum karaya, N Muljee & Co.

For Marseilles:—25 cylinders empty, Chavannes and Co; 1350 bags groundnut kernal, P Haridas and Co.

For Tripoli via Port Said:—14 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab.

For Beyrouth via Port Said:—9 bales cotton yarn, M A Al Abdulrazzak; 12 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab.

S S City of Melbourne, for Liverpool:—9 bales wool raw, Anglo-Siam Corporation, Ltd.

S S Multan, for Melbourne:—124 bags myrabollam, K Triccamji.

For Sydney:—62 bags myrabollam, K Tricamji.

S S Skuld, for Philadelphia:—56 casks wet salted Cawnpore goat skins, D Abraham & Sons.

S S Begum, for Pondicherry:—100 bales cotton raw. Gill and Co.

S S Freinfels for H'burg:—1 bag henna leaves, D Abraham & Sons, 700 bags groundnut oil cakes, H A K Oomerbhoy; 1718 bags groundnut oil cakes, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 22 bales cotton fly, M Narottamdas and Co; 2 bales raw lamb skins for furs, D Abraham and Sons; 70 bags groundnut oil cakes, M Hoosen and Sons; 207½ bags linseed, R Ratilal and Co.

For Antwerp:—2000 packets, and 3100 bags groundnut oil cakes, H Ramji and Co; 140 bags plantago seeds, F F Campbell and Co; 55 bales cotton fly, M Narotamdas and Co; 64 bales tannery goat hair, D Abraham and Sons; 25 bales wool raw, D Abraham & Sons; 417 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros; 400 packets myrabollam, K Tricamji; 1918 bags groundnut oil cakes and 659 bags linseed oil cakes, M Hoosen and Sons.

For Antwerp (option) Rotterdam:—7 bales cotton fly, M Chandulal and Co.

For Ghent:—220 bales cotton raw, A H Diab.

For Ghent via Antwerp:—30 bales cotton fly, M Narotamdas and Co; 375 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Gdynia:—55 bales cotton raw, K M Nathoo.

For Gdynia via Hamburg:—29 bales cotton rags, Palit and Co; 224 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For New York:—350 bales cotton waste, L O Vora.

For Gothenburg:—25 bales cotton fly, L O Vora; 35 bales cotton waste, L O Vora.

For Oslo:—2 bales cotton fly, V A Save.

For Salonica:—25 bales cotton raw, K M Nathoo.

For Stavanger:—3 bales cotton fly, V A Save.

For Stockholm:—10 bales cotton fly, V A Save.

For Rotterdam: 120 bls cotton raw Volkart Bros; 4 bales dry salted Indian goat skins, D Abraham & Sons.

S S Havana Maru, for Kobe:—100 tons old iron scrap, Gerbard Gabriel.

S S Bhutan, for Osaka:—140 bags dry aluminium, M G A Husein and Co.

For Hongkong:—30 bags jardaloo, E S Abdul Karim.

HOSPITAL WARDBOY ARRESTED

On the charge of criminal breach of trust, involving a sum of Rs. 100 in G. C. Notes, which was handed to him to get it changed by Dr. H. K. Bose of the Polyclinic Hospital situated on New Queen's Road, Krishna Bantoo, a ward boy of that Hospital, was remanded to police custody by the Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum, on Friday, till September 22.

The Imperial Bank of India rate of interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper, remains unchanged at 3-1|2 per cent.

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WAYLAID BY MAN IN MASK

Police Arrest Hooded Terror Who Accosted Hawker

The view that Bombay streets are unsafe at nights was further illustrated when a Muslim was attacked in the early hours of Friday morning by a man with a black mask over his face, who demanded money at the point of an open knife. Finding that his victim had no money on his person, the "Masked Terror" allowed him to proceed, but not before he threatened his life if he informed the police.

Amirkhan Mohemadkhan, "The Masked Terror" was produced before Mr. P. L. Thakker, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon by Sub-Inspector Vasavada of the Dongri Police Station, who applied for the remand of the suspect to police custody.

In the course of his application, the officer stated that Kalamdin Imamdin, a hawker living at Teli Gully was going along Kambeker Street at 1 a.m. on Friday morning when suddenly a masked man with a open knife in his hand waylaid him and grabbed him by his collar.

It is further alleged that the suspect demanded money from the Muslim hawker and threatened to kill him if he raised an alarm. After searching, his victim, the suspect found that that he had no money and allowed him to go with the threat already referred to.

The Muslim hawker approached a police constable stationed at Bhendy Bazaar and informed him of his experience. The constable with two others went with the complainant to Kambeker Street, where they found the suspect sitting in a dark spot.

He was arrested with the black mask in his hand and an open penknife was found on his person.

The Magistrate remanded the suspect to police custody till September 24.

SUCCESSFUL APPEAL

Bombay High Court Quashes Transportation Sentences

The sentences of transportation for life which were passed by the Sessions Judge of Satara on Sambhu G. Patil and Laxman B. Patil on the charge of murdering a young and wealthy widow came up for hearing in the High Court of Bombay, on an appeal filed by the accused persons.

The deceased Nani Akram Patil inherited property and lived with her grandmother in a village in Satara District. On October 28 last, she was killed with a hatchet while she was sleeping at night.

No Eye Witness.

There were no eye-witnesses of the crime, but the first appellant who was one of the nearest reversioners of the deceased was suspected of the offence as being interested in the property. The second appellant who was a friend of the first appellant made a confession in which he involved the first appellant. The confession, however, was retracted in the Sessions Court.

Absence of Adequate Evidence.

Mr. Justice Murphy, in the course of his judgment, observed that there was absence of adequate evidence such as would justify the suspicion.

As far as the first appellant was concerned, there was nothing to connect him with the crime except the retracted confession which, by itself, was insufficient. As regards the second appellant there was no evidence of motive against him, and he had nothing to gain by the death of the widow.

Both Acquitted.

Under these circumstances, his Lordship set aside the sentences and acquitted both the appellants.

Mr. Justice Sen concurred.

Mr. K. N. Dharap and Mr. P. B. Gajendragadhkar defended the appellants. Mr. B. G. Rao, Assistant Government Pleader, represented the prosecution.

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Reserve Fund	.. ..	Rs. 5,27,50,000
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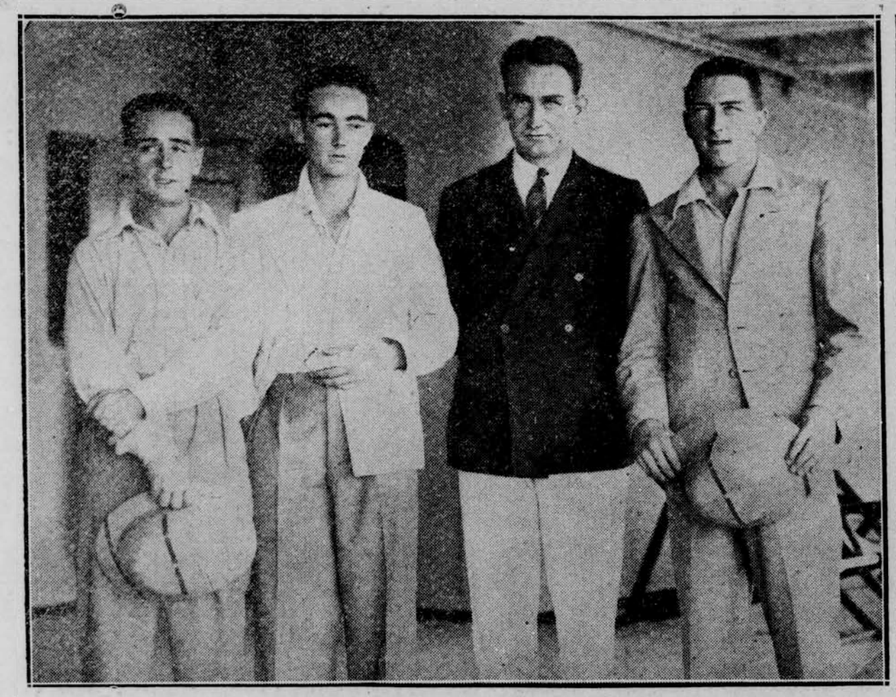

The Australian Davis Cup tennis team passed through Bombay on their way home by the s. s. Mooltan. From left to right: Turnbull, V. B. McGrath, J. H. Crawford (Capt.) and A. Quist.

Rovers Cup Football

ROYAL WARWICKS GAIN MERITORIOUS VICTORY AGAINST GLOUCESTERS

A fairly large crowd turned out at the Cooperage on Friday evening to witness the trial of strength between the Royal Warwickshire Regiment from Poona and the Gloucestershire Regiment from Mhow. Unhappily for the Mhow team, a smart shower of rain soon after the commencement of the game made the ground slushy and slippery, a condition to which they were not accustomed at all. Were the conditions as favourable as they were during the last few days, it would surely have been a hard-fought affair. Nonetheless, the Gloucesters put up a stout resistance all throughout and lost by the heavy margin of three goals to nil, because luck went against them at the most critical moments.

The Warwicks' experience of the water-clogged ground during the last Harwood League Season stood them in good stead. Where their opponents failed to get a foothold, they sprinted along moiety. Their wingers, Fowler and Phillips, made several spectacular raids to the amazement of the Mhow defence. Martin was always in the vanguard to take every opportunity of attacking the opposite citadel. Cope at the pivot helped the offensive and defensive lines with consummate skill and sagacity. Hughes between the sticks produced a safe pair of hands whenever called upon to do so. The full backs played their part admirably.

The kick-off saw the Poona men taking charge of the attacking operations and before five minutes had elapsed, Martin drew first blood for the Warwicks with a magnificent first timer. As soon as the Gloucesters found their bearing, they initiated concerted movements to bring down the Poona fortress. A brilliant shot from Meek crashed against the cross-piece and was cheered away. Then the two goals were visited in their turns, the Warwicks having a slight territorial advantage at times. But no further score was recorded by lemon time.

With the resumption of play, the Warwicks made several strategic moves and the Mhow goal came in for a shower of shots. Bye cleared them delightfully. Then a penalty kick awarded to the Warwicks put them ahead by another goal, Cope being responsible for the point. The Gloucesters strove hard again to reduce the lead. Lamb made many a run down the right wing and centred beautifully times and again. But they all proved abortive. Before the call of time, the third goal of the day was notched by Fowler from a very difficult angle.

THE RESULT.

Royal Warwicks Regt. 3 goals.
Gloucester Regt. Nil.

THE TEAMS.

Royal Warwicks Regt:—Hughes; Trahearn and Woods; Metherell, Cope and Cooper; Phillips, Deakin, Martin, Bates and Fowler.

Gloucester Regt:—Bye; Wallis and Betherton; Mourton, Greaves and Hicks; Lamb, Jennings, Meek, Bennett and Yearsley.

Referee:—Mr. H. E. Turner.

SATURDAY'S MATCH

Rovers Cup First Round

Essex Regt. Nasirabad, vs. Attached Section, Colaba, Cooperage, kick off 5-30 p.m.

LESLIE RUNNING CUP.

In the Leslie Running Cup, Texaco had a walk over. Running for time, Brown touched the tape in 13 2/5 seconds.

WORLD'S BEST TENNIS PLAYERS

Tilden Ranks Perry First And Austin Next

The following is Bill Tilden's ranking list of tennis star, published in New York in the magazine "Racquets":—

1. F. J. Perry (Great Britain);
2. H. W. Austin (Great Britain);
3. G. von Cram (Germany);
4. J.H. Crawford (Australia);
5. S. B. Wood (USA.)
6. F X Shields (U.S.A.);
7. V. B. McGrath (Australia)
8. C. Boussus (France).
9. R Menzel (Czechoslovakia);
10. L. R. Stoeffen (U.S.A.); A. Merlin (France); and G. de Stefani (Italy).

One of Ceylon's most brilliant physicians Dr. Garvin Mack, First Physician of the General Hospital has died. He was 51 years of age at the time of death.

U. S. AMATEUR GOLF TITLE

BROOKLINE, Sept. 13.

In the American Amateur Golf Championship quarter final, Reynold Smith beat Ernest Pieper at the twenty-third hole.

In the semi-finals, thirty-six holes, will be played to-morrow between Smith and Goldman, and between Little and Armstrong.

In the fifth round:—Lawson Little beat Harry Gandy (Oklahoma City) 4 and 2.

Quarter-Finals:—Goldman beat Driggs 2 and 1. Don Armstrong beat Chick Evans 4 and 3. Lawson Little beat Willie Turnesa 3 and 2.—Reuter.

HIGHEST GOLF COURSE IN WORLD

MASERU (Basutoland), (By Mail.)

What must be one of the highest golf courses in the world has just had a most auspicious opening.

After the course, which is 9,000 feet high at Quanchas Nek, Basutoland, a little magistracy nestling in the picturesque Drakesberg Mountains, had been officially opened, H. D. Dutton in the match that followed, achieved the "perfect fluke" at the 126 yard long sixth with a mashie.

GAMA GIVES EXHIBITION OF WRESTLING

High Class Bouts Witnessed In Allahabad Tournament

In spite of the inclement weather, a crowd of over 5,000 witnessed the final afternoon's programme of the Government Press All-India wrestling tournament, at Allahabad on Sept. 10. A torrential downpour held up the programme for 1-1/2 hours, but the exhibition bout between Gama, the India champion, and Imam Bux, which followed offered sufficient compensation.

Fifteen minutes of high class wrestling in which Gama engaged successively with Imam Bux, Hamida, and six others of his "akhara," was watched with breathless interest and at the conclusion Gama was the recipient of a valuable ring presented by Mr. Madho Lal Pragwal, a prominent Municipal member. Results:—

Gali Singh ("akhara" of Gama Pahalwan) drew with Gama of Lahore after 5 minutes 7 seconds

Abdul Salam of Delhi drew with Bulbulya of Ajodhya after 8 minutes 13 seconds

Mehar Bux of Lahore drew with Ram Swarath Singh of Sitamarhi after 5 minutes 41 seconds.

Naurang Khan ("akhara" of Gama Pahalwan) beat Rameshwar Prasad of Tamkohi State in 68 seconds.

Alaudin ("akhara" of Gama Pahalwan) drew with Bishamber Das of Ajodhya after 6 minutes 37 seconds.

Ram Singh of Patiala drew with Prabhu Dayal of Agra after 5 minutes 51 seconds.

Bans Bahadur of Allahabad drew with Bachchow Dhobi of Mauaima after 7 minutes 40 seconds.

Jitmal of Allahabad beat Sas Narain Jha of Darbhanga in 3 minutes 13 seconds.

Chaudhri of Allahabad beat Taj Uddin of Lahore in 3 seconds.

Shabbir Hussain of Allahabad beat Jumman of Allahabad in 2 minutes 9 seconds.

Gulam Rasul of Allahabad beat Chottey Lal of Allahabad in 5 seconds.

Nazar Hussain of Allahabad drew with Niamat Ali of Allahabad after 5 minutes 16 seconds.

Nanhe of Allahabad drew with Baul of Gorakhpur after 5 minutes 47 seconds.

Siddiq of Gorakhpur beat Bori of Allahabad in 4 minutes 17 seconds.

Abdul Rahman of Allahabad defeated Raj Deo of Jaunpur on a disqualification.

Jamuna of Allahabad drew with Chheda of Allahabad after 7 minutes 4 seconds.

Sripat of Jaunpur drew with Shakoor of Ajmer after 6 minutes 15 seconds

Siddiq of Khurja beat Mohammad Hussain of Rawalpindi in 68 seconds.

Khalil Ullah of Allahabad drew with Bali of Allahabad after 5 minutes 31 seconds.—"The Statesman."

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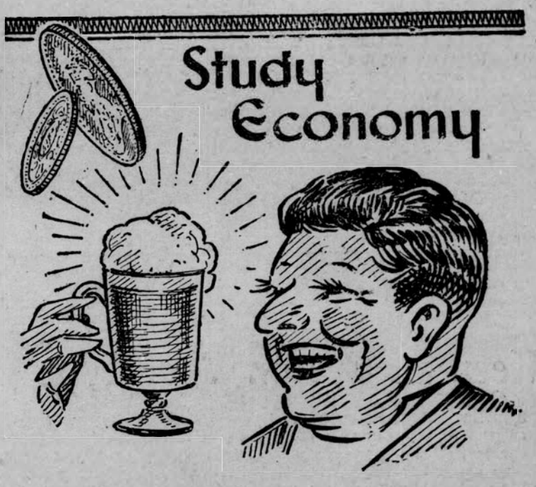

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IN THE STUDIOS ----- ON THE SCREEN

"BLOSSOM TIME" (REGAL)—"LOVE LIFE AND LAUGHTER" (WELLINGTON)—"LITTLE MISS MARKER" (PATHE)—"THE BLACK CAT" (EXCELSIOR)—

Gracie Fields stars again "In Love, Life and Laughter" at Wellington.

Richard Tauber, world-famous tenor, plays the role of Franz Schubert, the illustrious musical genius, in "Blossom Time" at the Regal this week.

"Little Miss Marker", with Adolphe Menjou and Dorothy Dell, comes to Pathe.

GRACIE SCORES AGAIN

In "Love, Life and Laughter" At Wellington

Gracie Fields' latest offering will go far towards consolidating her popularity, for in "Love, Life and Laughter," which is screened this week at the Wellington, she is provided with ample opportunity for the exercise of her unique talents as comedienne and songster, opportunities of which she takes splendid advantage.

"Love, Life and Laughter" supplies another contribution to national gaiety. The famous "£2-a-Minute" artiste brings her sparkling personality into full play in a story which ranges in incident from London streets to the Royal Palace of a mythical Continental Kingdom.

In the film, Gracie is Nellie Gwynn, daughter of a Chelsea publican, and we first see her impersonating her namesake in a hospital pageant. One of the oranges she throws to the crowd from her tableau-car hits a young man, who turns out to be Prince Charles of a delectable but hard-up Ruritanian kingdom.

This contretemps leads to Nellie's arrest, and a court scene with Robb Wilton as the magistrate—providing one of the most comic episodes in the film. Through the intervention of the King of Granau—who is opportunately paying a visit to London—Nellie is acquitted. After that we see Nellie at a Legation ball—and going thence into the "cold, cold snow"—making a film about Nell Gwynn, falling in love with the young Prince, renouncing him when he becomes King, and helping on an alliance between the King and the Princess of a more affluent neighbouring State.

Of the catchy song numbers, mention should be made of the theme song "Love, Life and Laughter," "Out in the Cold, Cold Snow," and 'Cherie" as certain of wide popularity.

The big supporting cast includes John Loder, Horace Kenney, Veronica Brady, Allan Aynesworth, Esme Percy, Ivor Barnard, Bromley Davenport, Fred Duprez, Eric Maturin, Esme Church, and, of course, Robb Wilton.

"MURDER IN THE PRIVATE CAR"

At The Capitol

For fun, and for entertainment that bubbles with unusual angles it is a pleasure to recommend "Murder in the Private Car" which opens to-day at the Capitol Theatre. To those inclined to philosophize their amusement, it may indicate a welcome trend of the screen back toward those basic elements that made silent pictures so successful—movement, laughter, thrills, drama. But to nearly everybody "Murder in the Private Car" will be cracking good entertainment, with more than usually fine comedy.

Charlie Ruggles, to bring with, tops the cast of featured players and around him revolves the intriguing story. He appears as a comedy deflector of crime, who gets mixed into a dastardly plot to assassinate a comely young heiress, and what happens thereafter is fun and thrills in plentiful measure. Much of the action takes place on a private car attached to the rear of a transcontinental train speeding from Los Angeles to New York. Clutching hands, screams in the dark, warnings of impending disaster madmen and gorillas are intertwined in the plot in believable and bewildering profusion.

The plot begins to move with lightning speed when the rear car is detached from the train by unseen hands at the top of a steep mountain grade and begins to roar backward down the hill, out of control. All the principals are in it. In the resultant pandemonium, laughs and thrills follow each other so rapidly that the audience is completely hysterical.

With Ruggles in a notable cast, Mary Charlisle, the little blonde lass who recently scored in "This Side of Heaven," plays the imperiled heiress with believable sincerity. Una Merkel was never better that as the smart-cracking telephone girl, Mary's friend. Russell Hardie does one of the finest jobs of his career as the hero Mary's fiance. Berton Churchill, Williard Robertson, Cliff Thompson, Sterling Holloway, Porter Hall and Snow Flake, a coloured thespian, all contribute excellent performances. "Murder in the Private Car" is entertainment for the whole family, and is enthusiastically recommended.

"RUPALEKHA"

4th Week At The Minerva

"Rupalekha" is a good picture. Ask your friend, your neighbour, ask the man in the street, and see for yourself. Probably you know New Theatres' reputation—this picture is in keeping with that reputation. Old timers like Saigal, Sanyal and Ratan are three brilliant as ever and with them have come some more geniuses Vishwanath, Noormohomed and Moti. As Director Barua's maiden picture, "Rupalekha" is a great achievement. Photography Recording and background music—everything is fine. Drapery and settings most original and acting of a very high standard—but why not see and verify it?

"Murder in the Private Car" at Capitol.

Master Kashinath, a well-known screen-comedian, takes the leading role in "Sacred Scandals".

"Waman Avtar" featuring Sangit-ratna Firoze Dastur is in its third week at Super Talkies.

EDGAR ALLAN POE'S "BLACK CAT"

At The Excelsior

Everyone remembers Edgar Allan Poe's masterful tale, "The Black Cat." It was full of horror and terror and certainly not the kind of a story one would like to hear on a dark and stormy night.

But Universal has come out with its own version of "The Black Cat," which opens to-night at the Excelsior Theatre. It was written by Peter Ruric who took his inspiration from the Poe thriller.

And for a coupe-de-grace, there is "Frankenstein" and "Dracula" together for the first time, in other words, Karloff and Lugosi.

There have been horror pictures, thrillers, chillers and mystery pictures. But this one combines all the best elements of all of these. Together Karloff and Lugosi combine their eerie talents and conspire to produce one of the strangest, weirdest and terrorful pictures ever presented on the screen

It's not the usual, cut and dried mystery horror picture. It is a veritable avalanche of human emotions run wild—a demoniacal rhapsody that is logical at all times, embracing characters you can and probably do meet in every day life somewhere in the world.

Karloff, the greatest delineator of grotesque and monstrous characters on the screen since Lon Chaney, proves himself the master at make-up he is in this film. His realistic performance as Poelzig, the macabrish master of a ghostly household, is superbly done. Lugosi establishes himself as one of the greatest character portrayers on the screen in the role of Dr Verdegast.

The story revolves around an innocent boy and girl, just married, who fall into an unsuspected trap laid by these two machiavillian men, whose thirst for revenge upon each other leads them to make prey of a beautiful young girl.

How it all ends and which is the victor, supplies one of the strangest and all absorbing climaxes ever put into one picture. The supporting cast has David Manners and Jacqqueline Wells supplying the love interest, and Egon Brecher Anna Duncan, Herman Bing, Lucille Lund and many others.

The director is Edgar Ulmer, new to this reviewer, but one whose future work will be eagerly awaited. He knows his stagecraft thoroughly, and learned it from such masters as Rheinhart and F. W. Murnau in Europe.

"SHIVAJI THE GREAT"

At The Majestic Cinema

The name of Shivaji stands forth in bold relief as the author of a momentous national revival that changed the destinies of India and particularly of Maharashtra. To depict the life of Shivaji, on the screen, with all his glorious achievements, within the limited scope, is no small thing. Mr. Y. N. Tipnis, the well-known Marathi author, who has written several successful plays, on Shivaji and his times, has closen an incident, which greatly helps to reveal the shades of the character of the Great Maratha.

In this picture, Madhav Kale plays the principal role of Shivaji, and gives a faithful rendering of the character. Athavle has been given the role of the loyal and upright Maratha Sirdar and has successfully portraited the character. Madhukar Gupte as a dare-devil and mad lover may well interest the younger folks.

Miss Indira Wadker who makes her debut in this picture is a promising star and Gohar Karnataki is very delightful. The tunes, songs are very pleasing and delightful.

"VAMAN AVTAR"

3rd WEEK

At Super Talkies

Wadia Movietone's "Vaman Avtar" the mythological picture that has been very successful. This is all the more creditable when one looks to the fact that it has been produced by a Parsee Concern and directed by a Parsee Director.

At the outset, it has been thought advisable to acquaint the audience with a prologue the rendering of which is as clear as it is explicable. "Master Mohomed as King Bali" seems to have mastered the interpretation of the role which his personality deserves. Mr. Firoze Dastur plays the role of Batu Vaman with crowning success.

As Shukracharya, Jal Khambata, who has made his mark as "Raghupati" in Tagore's "Sacrifice," and staged a come-back in Lal-e-Yaman proves that he can outshine his own characterizations and beat his own record. Noor Jehan as "Jayanti" has brought out the traits of womanhood and shy girlhood. The picture speaks highly of the directorial capabilities of Mr. J. B. H. Wadia. The sound recording is very satisfactory.

"BLOSSOM TIME"

At The Regal

Richard Tauber, the world famous tenor, will be seen and heard at the Regal from Saturday the 15th September in the classic picture produced by B.I.P. When the picture was exhibited in London, the whole city went crazy, for that was the time the "Golden voiced" tenor made his appearance in an English Talkie. "Blossom Time" will be a treat to the public of Bombay, specially the lovers of music and lovers of art.

"Blossom Time," is a new version of the life of Franz Schubert. Schubert lived in Vienna in the early part of XIX century, and the picture depicts only an incident in the life of the world's musical genius. Like all great musicians Franz Schubert had his struggling period when genius went unrecognised. He falls in love with a young lady, but he has a serious rival in a young aristocrat, a military officer.

Franz Schubert gets enthusiastic and proposes marriage and here begins the plot. The girl likes him immensely but loves the young officer. Franz Schubert shows his real character, in bringing about the marriage of the girl whom he loved for him. The highest ideal is the happiness of the girl. There is no jealousy—but sacrifice.

Richard Tauber, plays the role of Franz Schubert. The music of Schubert and the voice of Tauber—can combination be more perfect than this? Who would not be thrilled to the voice of Tauber? Jane Baxter, full of life and cheer, plays the role of Vicki, the dancing master's daughter. She is all captivating, beautiful and charming. It is only a Jane Baxter that could play her part so well, when she is between two lovers, one whom she loves and another whom she likes. Her sincerity and simplicity helps her to come out of the awkward situation.

"TUFAN MAIL"

At The West End

This stunt picture directed by Jayant Desai and produced by the Ranjit Movietone Co. has achieved a triumph.

It features Madhuri, the charming attraction of the screen and E. Billimoria, the famous hero of the film together with other artists as Ghori, Dixit, Keki, Charlie (Indian), Rampyari, Khatoon, Shanta and that little star Ram Apte.

"LITTLE Miss MARKER"

At Pathe Cinema

Damon Runyon's never-to-be forgotten story about the hard guys and the little five-year-old girl with its breezy dialogue, loveable and looney characters, laughs and just enough tears, comes to life on the screen of Pathe when the Paramount picturization of his "Little Miss Marker" commences its run. Here in this tale about little-known people who frequent the Grant White way Runyon reveals the golden hearts that beat beneath the tinset and the frippery of the world's most remarkable street. Directed by Alexander Hall, the film features Adolphe Menjou who earns praise for a suave and faultless performance; delectable Dorothy Dell one of Paramount's newest young stars; Charles Bickford and that diminutive almost inexcusably perfect little girl, Shirley Temple, the new screen sensation.

"TUFANI TARUNI"

At The Roxy

Roxy's new season will be inaugurated by "Tufani Taruni," a superb Ranjit production directed by Chandulal Shah with the chief role played by Gohar.

"A BEDTIME STORY"

At The Carlton

Suppose a baby was left on your doorstep, Mr. Bachelor—What would you do?

That's the situation Maurice Chevalier faces in Paramount's "A Bedtime Story" which opens to-day at the Carlton Theatre, with Helen Twelvetrees, Edward Everett Horton, Adrienne Ames and Baby Leroy.

He's grand the gay, naughty, pouting Maurice who'll make you so envious of his charm, his good humour, his delightful manner. You'll roar at the incomparable antics of Edward Everett Horton, the Bachelor's valet; the alluring Parisian beauties will have you goggle-eyed. But best of all is the gurgling year-old youngster, Baby Leroy, selected to play the role in a competition that included practically every infant on the Pacific Coast. And it's no wonder he won the part—for he does things you never thought any youngster his age was capable of doing—a perfect foil for Chevalier.

It's real entertainment with a high premium on songs, laughs and looks—a real "A Bedtime Story" that will keep you awake nights talking about it.

Maurice Chevalier in "A Bed-Time Story" at Carlton.

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"POLICY OF NEGATION IN CONSTITUTIONALISM"

European M. L. A. Ridicules Congress

COONOOR, Sept. 12

"If this record is placed side by side, with the record of Mr. Gandhi and the Congress during the past four years the contrast is startling. The futility and waste of the policy of revolution and non-cooperation are universally admitted. No wonder the leaders have decided after much triumphing and flag waving to retrace their steps and fight the next Assembly elections," said Mr. F. E. James, M. L. A, in the course of a speech at United Planters Conference held here.

RECORD TO BE ENVIED

He said, "The Assembly which has just closed its last session has in the last four years accomplished more definite constructive work than any previous Assembly during the present reforms. This record is one which might be envied by many legislatures in the world. It does emphasise the constructive nature of the work which the cooperators and the constitutionalists have done throughout this period."

Turning to the futility of the old Congress Policy, and the present idea of contesting the elections, Mr. James said:

IMPORTANT STEP

"It is an important step but its significance should not be over emphasised. It does not necessarily mean a change of heart The Congress programme is still one of negation in constitutional matters and an approximation of communism and expropriation in economic matters. Nor must it be forgotten that although the Nationalists and the Congress are fighting as departed parties being divided in Communal issue in practice in the Assembly, they will form one party for all practical purposes. They stand for the rejection of the White Paper proposals with all the serious consequences which such a step would bring in Great Britain.

They stand for the repudiation of the policy of Indo-British cooperation in economic matters which has done so much for India during the past two years. They stand for the negation of constructive statesmanship and the repudiation of steady progress towards Dominion Status for India.

OFFICIAL PROGRAMME.

Their official programme is still non-co-operation but at this time in the Legislatures instead of the prison. It is hoped that the electors will realise this."

FOREIGN RICE IMPORTS

Referring to the recent importation of rice into India Mr. James said:—

"It will be remembered that the Madras representatives have for some time been pressing for action to be taken with regard to the abnormal increase of imports of rice into India and in particular the Madras Presidency from foreign countries. The whole question raised somewhat difficult and delicate issues but the position has been very carefully watched. The recent rise in prices in Madras may, if it continues, render any drastic action unnecessary. But the Government of India will be held responsible if it fails to an immediate and strong action. The whole prosperity of the presidency is largely bound up with the price of rice and anything which retards the natural rise which should be expected now is retarding the turn of normal prosperity in the country. Planters depend as much on agricultural prosperity as on anything else, and this is why I am referring to this question here."

As to the results of the Ottawa Agreement Mr. James said:—

"The results of the first year's working of the Ottawa Agreement is now available and the Committee of the Assembly has issued its first report. It has found that India had definitely benefited in her export market and that the preference given to the United Kingdom in India had not prejudiced the consumer the revenues or home industries.

"In spite of a year in which the world trade slumped, restrictions were imposed by many countries and currencies fluctuated. India's trade with the United Kingdom expanded and the United Kingdom held her own in India's market. This result is more satisfactory than I ever expected and I believe next year will show even better results. There are many who refuse to recognise the facts. The minority report of the Assembly Committee was written by Racial politicians. As we discussed the figures it was pitiable to see them refuse to admit the facts simply because of their racial prejudices. If the Agreement had been with Russia or any other foreign country their conclusions would have been different. But in view of their political and facial bias arguments, facts, figures and statistics were useless. Nothing that is good in their view, not even trade, comes out of the United Kingdom. If they ever admitted it their stock-in-trade would disappear.

"A GREAT PITY"

"It is a pity that the Ottawa Agreement cannot be examined dispassionately in this country. Business interests in India both Indian and European will have to watch the position most carefully for they will find that one day the politicians have in their racial passion destroyed their trade and put barriers in the way of economic recovery. India's real interests lie trade agreements first with her largest and most stable single market and then with the rest of the world. Racialism of a narrow type should not be allowed to damage those interests"—United Press.

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MINIMUM WAGES FOR LABOURERS

Colombo Executive Committee To Consider Revision

COLOMBO, Sept. 14.

According to the "Ceylon Daily News" the Executive Committee of Labour, Industry and Commerce is considering at the moment the revision of minimum wages of the Indian estate labourers in Ceylon.

Some time ago this question was considered by the Executive Committee and owing to differences of opinion which arose between it and the Board of India Immigrant Labour no decision was arrived at.

The estate Wages Boards of the various revenue districts have again formulated their proposals and these have been considered by the Board of Indian Immigrant Labour. The recommendations of the latter are now before the Executive Committee which are as follows:—

Low-Country: 41 cts for men; 33 cts. for women and 24 cts. for children. Mid-Country: 43 cts for men; 35 cts. for women and 25 cts. for children. Up-country 49 cts. for men; 39 cts. for women and 29 cts for children.

The Kandy District Estate Wages Board has pointed out that the rates for Up-Country are high and that might have to be revised.

The figures are recommended on the understanding that the price of rice supplied to estate labourers is Rs. 4.80 per bushel.—United Press.

Under Rugby Northern Union Rules in the Yorkshire Cup, first round replay the results were:—

Keighley 5, Hull Kingston 22.

In the French tour:—Hull 24, French Tourists 20.

DACOITS RAID ARMOURY

Two Constables Injured In Encounter With Culprits

KATNI, Sept. 14.

Two constables are reported to have been injured when a gang of 20 armed dacoits raided the Rajpur Police Station in Gwalior State and after assaulting the constables escaped with arms and ammunition from the armoury.—United Press.

GAVE BIRTH TO 7 CHILDREN

ETAWAH, Sept. 14

News has been received here from the village Ekgara that the wife of a Brahim has given birth to 7 children.

A large number of people went to see the children. The mother is reported to be alright in health but the children died immediately after delivery.—United Press.

OLDEST MAN IN BENGAL DEAD

SYLHET, Sept. 14.

Sheikh Mahahar of village Fulbari, said to be the oldest man of Bengal, died yesterday at the age of 122 years, leaving behind sons, daughters, grandsons and grand daughters numbering 85.—United Press.

At a meeting of the A. P. Sen Memorial Committee in Lucknow it was decided to raise at least Rs. 25,000 with a view to erect a suitable memory in conformity with his life and ideals.

33 ARRESTS IN KAPURTHALA

Hindus And Sikhs Demand Redress Of Their Grievances

KAPURTHALA, Sept. 14.

The situation in the State is giving cause to grave anxiety and rapid developments are taking place. This time the authorities are arresting Hindus and Sikhs who for redress of their longstanding grievances are offering Satyagrah, making Phagwara as base of their operation.

So far 33 Sikhs and Hindus are arrested including the first six dictators. The Hindus and Sikhs have arranged to send a batch of three persons daily to the Gurdwara Akalian to offer themselves for arrest.—United Press.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION RIVALRY

Candidate's Agent Brutally Assaulted In Street

LAHORE, Sept. 14.

The rivalry generated among the candidates in connection with the ensuing Municipal election in Lahore had a sequel yesterday when at about 9 p.m. a murderous asault was made on Lala Badrinath, the agent of Mr. K. R. Khosla, one of the candidates in Sareen Street.

The victim was beaten almost to death by some men alleged to belong to his rival candidate who is seeking re-election from the same ward and left in the street unconscious and bleeding.

The police arrived on the scene and patrolled the locality and made about a dozen arrests in the midnight, including Sardar Dilawarsingh, the junior Vice-President of the Lahore Municipality and others.—United Press.

—The French India Government have expelled Abdul Mian, an ex-convict, from the French territories in India for five years.

WHITE HOUSE V. WALL STREET

(Continued from Page 6.)

bour has failed to win any voice in the determination of the policy and the consumers have no representative at all. As one observer pertinently remarks: "Why do not the official representatives have voting power? Because that would mean a quite definite measure of Government intervention and the Big Business would not stand it."

State V. Big Business

Thus instead of the State controlling the Big Business, the latter is using the State machinery and State authority to get round the Anti-trust laws in wiping out the smaller competitors and in keeping Labour down. The minimum wage has tended to become the standard wage for all and the reduction in hours when accompanied by a proportionate reduction in wages may enable more workers to be employed but the total wage bill remains the same. True, the agricultural prices have been raised but almost in the same proportion have the prices of industrial goods also been raised, with the result that the ratio of disparity between the two remains as wide as before. As has been truly observed "the Code system contains no machinery for releasing the consumers' purchasing power along with rising prices, to restore the normal demand for goods and services." As Mr. H. L. Mencken points out "the returns of the income tax show that receipts from persons with incomes of more than 5000 dollars have increased by 23 p.c. while those from persons with incomes of less than 5000 dollars have decreased by 13 per cent."

The disillusioned and desperate working classes are realising that they must depend on their own strength and are tending to use their last weapon—the strike; and in this they are supported by that most moderate of trade union organisation—the American Federation of Labour. The labour unrest to-day is as acute and widespread as in the bad old days of 1919.

Socialism V. Capitalism

The Darrow report correctly points out that "only by the fullest use of productive capacity for the raising of standards of living of individuals in the community can a steady balance be achieved in an age of abundance" And the report come to the logical conclusion that "the choice is between monopoly sustained by Government and a balanced economy which demands socialised ownership and control, since only by collective ownership can the inevitable conflict of separately owned units for the markets be eliminated in favour of planned economy."

But how can this happy consummation be possible under Capitalism? "Socialised ownership and control" are the negation of Capitalism itself; and "the separately owned units" will never willingly and peacefully give up their control over the means of production merely for the good of the community. Unable to dispose of the surplus produce to the American masses, the American capitalists would rather return to a renewed and intensive assault on the foreign markets, backed, if and when necessary, by the rising strength of the U.S. navy.

SUBHAS BOSE NOT FEELING WELL

Will Have To Undergo Operation In November

CALCUTTA, Sept. 14

In the course of a letter to a friend in Calcutta Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose writes from Vienna:

"Though I feel better than before, my internal pain still persits and I am afraid, I shall have to undergo an operation in November. Before that I want to go to Karlsbad in Czechoslovakia and take water treatment there as the natural springs of Karlsbad are supposed to be very good for abdominal and intestinal troubles."—United Press.

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Dead Dancing Girl In A Trunk

Sensational Evidence Given At Trial Of Brighton Waiter

On July 16 the body of Violet Saunders, a professional dancer known, as Violet Kaye, was found in a trunk in a basement flat in a house in Kemp Street, Brighton.

Jack Notyre (26), a waiter, otherwise Toni Mancini, is charged with murdering her and pleads "Not guilty". He is alleged to have told the police that he found the woman dead in a room at Park-crescent, where they were living, and, becoming frightened, kept the body.

Sir Bernard Spilsbury has stated that death followed a fracture of the skull, in his opinion caused by a violent blow with some blunt object.

A girl who danced with Toni Mancini three days before Violette Kaye's body was found in his basement flat in Kemp Street, Brighton, gave evidence in the case in mail week.

She said he told her he was going to town, and when he had gone Kemp Street would be famous.

"I have only four days' happiness left", he was alleged to have said.

An attendant at an amusement park said Mancini told him he had given "his missus the biggest hiding she had ever had in her life".

Statements that she washed a shirt for Mancini and found blood stains on it were made by a Brighton waitress friend of his.

Mr. G. R. Paling again appeared for the Director of Public Prosecutions, and Mr. F. H. Carpenter represented Notyre.

Seated on one side of the dock were a middle-aged man and woman. They were Mancini's parents.

His mother, wearing a dark-grey costume and black hat, showed signs of distress during the proceedings. The tall wall of the dock prevented her from seeing her son as he sat busily making notes of the evidence.

WOMAN LIVING IN A TENT

Joan Tinn, a single woman, living in a tent in Klondyke Field, Rottingdean, said that she was a dancing instructress and visited a certain dance hall frequently.

"I danced with Toni on the Saturday evening before the body was found", she said.

"He told me while we were dancing that he was going to town; that when he did Kemp Street would be famous—in fact, the whole of Brighton would be famous; that he had only four days' happiness left; that he had spent all his father's money and was very sorry for his father.

Miss Tinn said that after seeing Notyre's photograph in the paper she rang up the police and told them that she did not want to make a statement but would do so if it were important.

WAITRESS'S EVIDENCE.

John James Corcoran, of Station Street, Brighton, a skittle stall attendant at Aladdin's Cave, said that Notyre told him he was living at Park-crescent.

"He started telling me about the troubles he had with his missus. He said he gave her the biggest hiding she had ever had in her life.....

'I said, 'You should not talk of your wife like that' and he replied, 'She is not my wife'."

Notyre added that he did not suppose he would see her again as when he got up in the morning she had "blown-gone".

"I simply put him down as a boasting bully," Corcoran said. The trouble between Notyre and "his missus" was due to her keeping late hours and coming home at any hour she liked.

Miss Florence Elizabeth Attrill, of Clarence Square, Brighton, a waitress at the cafe where Notyre worked, said that about May 11 she went to Park Crescent with Notyre and he gave her a green two-piece suit, a black coat and a fawn hat, telling her that Violette had left them when she went to Paris because she could not get them into her suitcase.

Miss Attrill added, "He showed me into the bedroom. I think there was a pair of lady's red bed-room slippers under the bed.

"I remarked about it being funny she (Violette) should leave them behind. He told me that she had bought new ones to go away with."

Miss Attrill said that she knew Notyre as Toni England and Toni Mancini and had gone out with him for about a fortnight.

About the middle of June she washed one of Notyre's shirts, which was produced in court.

Mr. Paling: Did you notice anything about the shirt when you washed it?—Yes, it was torn and had blood-stains on it.

"I said: 'Oh, look at the blood-stains on your shirt.' He said he did it while he was shaving."

Mr. Carpenter: You told us that when you went there for the first time he showed you round the flat. Was any trunk there?—No.

Mrs. Lilian Champion, wife of Claude Leslie Champion, of De Montford Road, Brighton, said she sold Notyre a woman's green two-piece suit on April 17. He gave his name as Watson.

HELPED TO CARRY TRUNK.

George Edwin Barnard, a retired printer, of Kemp Street, Brighton; said that he and his wife in May visited the cafe where Notyre worked, and he told them he was coming to stay with them.

The next day Notyre arrived at the house about 8-20 a.m. accompanied by a man who helped him with his trunk—the black trunk produced in court.

Notyre, said Mr. Barnard, went down into the basement room which he occupied until July 15.

"About, two or three weeks after Notyre arrived," said Mr. Barnard, "my wife called my attention to the fact that there was fluid running from the trunk. It was not an obnoxious fluid. It was like a dark stain and had a slight smell.

"My wife and I went to tea at the cafe, and she said: 'Toni, you must come home and see to your box. There is something broken in it'.

"He said: 'Oh, I know what that is, mum. That is french polish. I will see to it'."

ROOM ALWAYS OPEN.

That night Notyre went home and cleared up the fluid. Just previously, the trunk which had stood on its end was laid flat in the corner where the police eventually found it.

Mr. Barnard said that the room was not locked when Notyre was away. The key was always in the lock. Mrs. Barnard cleared up the room and made the bed.

Dorothy Gordon, of Grenville Place, Brighton, said she saw Notyre at Whitsun at a coffee bar in Brighton and he said Violette Kaye had gone to Paris.

She went to Notyre's flat but did not see the trunk.

MONTMARTRE VISIT STORY.

Joyce Golding, a waitress, of Regent Mews, Brighton, said she knew Violette Kaye and Notyre—the latter as Toni. Last Christmas he told her he had just come from London with Violette Kaye and they were living in a basement flat with their own furniture.

"Between April and May," said Miss Golding, "he said he had left her as she was continually nagging him. On the following night he told her she had gone to Montmartre for two years and that he had sold the home.

"He asked me if I would like to take rooms with him and live with him as he could afford to keep me. I said no. He asked me to go to a dance hall with him but I did not.

"I met him in June and he told me he had had a letter from Violette Kaye. He hoped she was not coming back as he did not want her following him about the streets shouting names after him."

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Nanking's Pro-Japanese Tariffs

Chinese Press Forbidden To Comment Adversely On It

Any mention of public opposition to the Chinese Government's so-called "pro-Japanese tariff policy" is to be strictly censored, according to orders received here from Nanking, supplemented by a telegram of personal instructions to the censors from General Chiang Kai-shek, says the "New York Times" special correspondent at Shanghai.

The press censors of Shanghai and other cities have addressed circular letters to the editors of all newspapers warning them against publishing either news or editorial comment concerning opposition to the revised tariff, which becomes effective July 1.

General Chiang's telegram forbids all Chinese newspapers or periodicals to carry any further news or comments about the activities of business men and industrialists "in defiance of the government's tariff policy." He declares that governmental authorities will no longer tolerate the "unreasonable" attitude of the public, and that the government will ban all newspapers which may be indiscreet enough to support the stand of "ignorant merchants."

CABLES CENSORED FIRST.

Preceding this domestic ban on news about opposition to the new tariff schedules a rigid censorship has been in effect to prevent the cabling of news of the opposition abroad.

In spite of the official muzzling of the newspapers, however, a flood of protests against the new tariff continues to reach Nanking by post and by telegraph. Literally scores of petitions urging a revision of rates are being sent to the government.

Many leading trade unions, the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce, the Chinese Industrial Associations, the Machine Dyeing and Textile Association, the Silk Printing Association, the Native Goods Manufacturers Association and many other organizations have openly joined the opposition movement. Cotton mills, paper mills, coal dealers, breweries and dealers in fish, all particularly hard hit, are also protesting vehemently.

The revised tariff is being fought not only because it threatens to cripple many native industries but also because it is declared to be an "unpatriotic measure", and a further evidence of yielding to Japan, even though Japan has taken from China the whole of Manchuria and Jehol Province—collectively an area of more than 450,000 square miles.

The Canton faction and other political opponents of Nanking and of General Chiang Kai-shek are planning to make a great issue of the "pro-Japanese tariff revision," as it is called.

This opposition puts Nanking in an embarrassing position, because for a long time the government fostered anti-Japanese propaganda and a boycott of Japanese goods.

The new tariff is so favorable to Japan that since July 1 Japanese ships are arriving in Shanghai and other Chinese ports with capacity cargoes, and most Japanese shipping lines have put additional freighters upon the runs to the China coast.

JAPAN'S PUPPET STATE

Manchukuo's Defence Costs 30,000,000 Dollars

The Manchukuo Government's budget for the coming fiscal year totals approximately dol 65,000,000. This represents an increase of nearly dol. 13,000,000.

The Department of Defense leads with proposed expenditures of dol. 30,000,000, including dol. 3,000,000 towards the expenses which Japan has shouldered in policing the country. The General Affairs Board receives an allotment of dol 15,000,000. Education gets dol 2,000,000 and the imperial household is allotted dol. 700,000.

DEMOCRACY AT DISCOUNT

Governments Of To-day Are Worst For 100 Years Says Prof Gilbert Murray

"Are there any nations that want war?" asked Professor Gilbert Murray, addressing the International Confederation of Students in Nottingham (in mail week), says the "Manchester Guardian", on the subject of intellectual co-operation. "I will not answer the question, but will leave it to you," he said; "I think there are perhaps two. The strongest nations in the world are America, France, Great Britain, and Russia, and there is no doubt that peace is a vital necessity to these four, if they can impose peace and prevent the breaking of it."

It would be difficult, Professor Murray said, to contradict anyone who said that the average Governments of the world were worse to-day than during the last hundred years. More innocent people were in prison, there was more use of secret police and spying, always a bad sign, there was torture in prisons, something which it was thought had been got rid of generations ago; and there was incessant lying propaganda, which was almost a new invention and again was a bad sign. Further there was the obvious fact that the nations of the world were nearly bankrupt, and were spending upon armaments greater sums than had ever been spent in the history of mankind.

Yet he did not believe that the world and civilisation were in a worse state than when he was a young man. He was impressed by the amount of public spirit and self-sacrifice, being shown as a matter of course day by day and year by year. The work of the Society of Friends alone would stand out in history. This generation had been doing more dreadful things than previous generations, but it was vividly conscious of and ashamed of them and was trying hard to improve the state of the world.

When Germany left the League she did not break it, and he predicted that at the end of the year the League would be stronger than it was at the beginning. Germany would have to re-enter the League. Modern civilisation could not stand another war. It could fight, but there was no chance of killing one's adversary and remaining safe.

Referring to disarmament, he said that we were certain to have to discuss it again; the alternative was war or bankruptcy. He believed that the next time or the next time but one the attempt were made success would be achieved.

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Trade And Finance

STRONG DEMAND FOR MONEY

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GOLD AND SILVER STEADY

Weekly Market Reviews

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

There were four working days during this week in all the local markets owing to holidays.

MONEY.

Money was in strong demand both on Monday and Tuesday, the rate for call funds being as high as 5 per cent. This was probably due to the cash applications for the new loan. To-day, however, money rates eased off and call money is available at about 3 1/2 per cent. On the 15th instant about Rs. 6 1/2 crores will be realeased from the maturing 4 1/2 per cent 1934 bonds and this should make money rates more comfortable. Treasury bill renewals by tender were Rs. 1 1/2 crores at the average rate of Rs. 1.6.11 per cent, while there were no maturities during this week. Government have borrowed Rs. 1 crore from the Imperial Bank and the total of such borrowings now amounts to Rs. 6 1/2 crores. The trade demand as per the latest statement of the Imperial Bank shows an increase of Rs. 12.06 lacs. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One to two months 1 1/2 per cent three months 1 3/4 per cent and six months 2 per cent.

IMPERIAL BANK.

The Statement of the Imperial Bank of India as on September 7, 1934 shows a large decline of Rs. 365.39 lacs in the cash balance of the Bank now standing at Rs. 25,32,88,000 as compared with Rs. 25.03 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 31.58 a decrease of 3.71 per cent under last week. Loans show a further increase of Rs. 30.21 lacs and Inland bills discounted by Rs. 1.10 lacs, while Cash credits are down by Rs. 20.36 lacs. Government deposits show a decline of Rs. 191.68 lacs to Rs. 5.22 crores and Other deposits by by Rs. 2.6 lacs to Rs. 73.87 crores. The Bank rate stands unchanged at 3 1/2 per cent.

GILTEDGED MARKET.

In the giltedged market there was a fair demand for short-term bonds, but the volume of business in almost all scrips was restricted pending the publication of the result of the new loan. Government obtained Rs. 10.65 crores in the New Loan (Rs. 8.59 crores of cash subscriptions and Rs. 2.06 crores of 4 1/2 per cent 1934 Bonds converted) and this result is considered satisfactory, particularly for a three per cent loan, the redemption yield thereon being no better than 3.17. 3 1/2 per cent Paper after improving from Rs. 90-14 to Rs. 91-1 eased off subsequently and closed at Rs. 90-12. 3 1/2 per cent 1947-50 Loan kept steady at Rs. 101-1. 4 per cent. 1960-70 loan further improved to Rs. 107-10, while 1948 loan receded from Rs. 106 to Rs 105-10. 4 1/2 per cent. 1955/60 loan was almost unchanged at Rs. 112-10. 5 per cent 1939-44 loan quientened from Rs. 108-10 to Rs. 108-3 and 1940-43 loan from Rs. 109-10 to Rs 109-3. 5 per cent 1945-55 loan remained steady at Rs. 117-12. 5 1/2 per cent 1938-40 loan further eased by 8 annas to Rs. 109-1. 6 1/2 per cent Bombay Dev. Loan is quoted at Rs. 104-12 and 6 1/2 per cent 1935 Treasury bonds at Rs. 103-10.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange was firm throughout the week with sellers of ready T. T. at 1/6-3/64 and buyers at 1/6-5/64. Though business in connection with the export of gold was negligible, a large amount of sterling was tendered to Government on account of money position. At the last bidding for £1 million sterling Govt. allotted but 3 1/4 per cent. Merchandise export bills were also small. In the forward market 1/6-1/32 was available upto end of February 1935.

The dollar sterling quotation opened at dol 4.99 5/8 and after improving to dol 5.01 3/4 declined to dol. 5.00 7/8 and closed at 5.01. The Paris London cross rate moved between 74.84 and 75.12 but closed at 75.00. The Belga and the Italian lira finished at 21.05 and 57.65 respectively.

GOLD.

The price of gold declined from Rs. 35-1 to as low as Rs. 34-13-3 mid-week, but subsequently improved to Rs. 34-15 and closed at Rs. 34-14-3. These movements were in direct sympathy with the fluctuations in the New York-London and Paris London cross rates. A fair amount of inter-bazar business was done both for near as well as forward delivery, but exporters took little interest since the price in the local market was on most days above export parity. Arrivals from upcountry are estimated at some 15,000 tolas a day, while stocks on hand stand at the figure of 9 lacs tolas. The daily offtake is unchanged at about 3,000 tolas. The price of sovereigns eased slightly in mid-week in sympathy with gold but closed steady at Rs. 22-0-0 for ready and Rs. 22--0-6 for forward. In London the quotation for gold improved from 140/8 to 140/11 1/2, but declining to 140/3 1/2 closed at 140/6 1/2d. Last week there was no shipment of gold per s.s. "Ranpura". In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 35-0-3 and Rs. 34-13-3 for ready. Rs. 35-1-0 and Rs. 34-14 for 24th September settlement and Rs. 35-1-6 and Rs. 34-15 for 23rd October settlement. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 29,981 in bar and coin.

SILVER.

A steady tone prevailed in the silver market this week and ready silver fluctuated within a narrow range of about 4 annas either way of Rs. 60-5. Ready after opening at Rs. 60-9 declined to as low as Rs. 60-2, but improved again to Rs. 60-6 and closed at Rs. 60-4. The turnover in the local market was relatively small and mostly inter-bazar. The daily offtake averages some 20/25 bars, but stocks on hand are unchanged at about 9,000 bars. Various rumours from abroad with regard to the future attitude of the U. S. Government in connection with silver were responsible for the price fluctuation. In Shanghai the dollar eased from 1/5-1/8 to 1/4-15/16, In London the highest and lowest rates were 21 7/8d. and 21-11/16d. for ready and 21-15/16 and 21 3/4d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 60-9 and Rs. 60-2 for ready, Rs. 60-10 and Rs. 60-3 for 27th September settlement and Rs. 60-11 and Rs. 60-4 for 27th October settlement. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 33,730 in coin

SHARES.

There was considerable activity on the Bombay Stock Exchange this week, particularly in the miscellaneous section. Cotton mills shares were steady, but lacked animation owing to the weakness in the price of raw cotton. The following are the fluctuations in some of the leaders:—Bombay Dyeing Rs. 818/2-812/8-811/4; Century Rs. 267/8-262/8; Central India Rs. 269/6-265; Kohinoor Rs. 173/2-167/8; New Great Rs. 153/12-154/6-151/4; Simplex Rs. 90/10-91/4; and Swadeshi Rs. 191/14-198/12.

In the miscellaneous section steels, hydro electrics and cement shares came in for special attention. The undertone of the market continues steady to firm. Tata Iron Ordys improved from Rs. 76-12 to Rs. 79-14 and Defds. from Rs. 300-10 to Rs. 316/4. 2nd Pref. shares rose from Rs. 160 to Rs. 166. Tata Hydros moved up from Rs. 155/5 to Rs. 157/13 and Tata Power Ordys from Rs. 1197/8 to Rs. 1242/8. Andhra Valleys after improving from Rs. 1575 to Rs. 1591 closed at Rs. 1586/4. Alcock shares were steady at Rs. 200-10 and Bombay Burmahs at Rs. 468/12. Bombay Trams touched Rs. 154/1 but closed at Rs. 153/12. Bombay Steams were placed at Rs. 308/12. Bundi Cements closed at Rs. 33-10. Indian Cements at Rs. 427/8 and Katni Ordys at Rs. 398/12. Shahabad Cement shares gained from Rs. 353/2 to Rs. 356/4. Shivrajpur shares after rising from Rs. 33/4 to Rs. 36/8 closed at Rs. 34-8. Scindia steam shares were in demand the quotation at the close being Rs. 12/2. Railway shares showed little price changes. Ahmd. Prantij closing at Rs. 865 and Tapti Valleys at Rs. 781/4.

Imperial Bank shares remained steady at Rs. 1456/4 and Contributories at Rs. 360/10. Bank of India shares improved from Rs. 113/12 to Rs. 114/8 and those of the Central Bank from Rs. 30/4 to Rs. 31/12.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF I. A & CHINA

Interim Dividend

The local Branch of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China has received a telegram from their Head Office in London intimating that the Directors have declared an interim dividend for the half-year ending June at the rate of 14 per cent per annum, subject to income-tax.

Currency Dept. Accounts

An abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department, as on the 7th September 1934 is given below.

(In thousands of rupees).

Notes in circulation	1,84,50,30
Reserve Coin and bullion.—	
Silver coin in India	85,43,76
Gold bullion in India	41,55,29
Silver bullion in India	13,32,44
Securities (purchase price) in India	31,50,48
Securities (purchase price) in England	12,68,33

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Sept 13

September 1-05 3/4 plus 1/4c
December 1-06 — 1/8c
May 1-06 3/4 —1/8c

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Sept. 14.

	bales.
Khandesh	148
Berar	25
Central Provinces	39
Dhollera	28
Sind-Punjab	510
Compta-Dharwar	264
Western-Northerns	318
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	1,163
Americans	460
Egyptians	186
East Africans	715
Total Cotton	3,856 cwts.
Wheat	11,545
Linseed	10,987
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	121
Gingellyseed	810
Poppyseed	235
Groundnuts	3,407
Castorseed	272
Rice	18,392
Cottonseed	1,079
Mowraseed	1,284
Gram	3,288
Joowar	635
Bajree	814 tons.
Coal	1,005

MONSOON STRONG IN LOWER BURMA

Few Falls Occur In Konkan And Malabar

POONA, Sept. 14.

The monsoon has been strong in Lower Burma and active in Assam, East Bengal and Central Provinces. It is weak elsewhere. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, and Assam and local in Bengal, East United Provinces, West Central India, Central Provinces and North Madras Coast while a few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Orissa, West United Provinces, Konkan, South Hyderabad, Malabar and South-east Madras.

CHIEF AMOUNTS OF RAINFALL.

Akyab five inches; Diamond Island and Kyaukpyu three; Gwa two; Victoria Point and Amherst one and half; Cherrapunji five; Silchar and Coxs Bazar three; Shillong two; Dibrugarh, Sibsagar, Chittagong and Jalpaiguri one; Saugor five; Bhopal and Pachmarhi two; Jhansi one and half; Hoshangabad one; and Vellore one and half.

FORECAST.

Monsoon will be strong in Lower Burma and active in East Bengal and Assam and rainfall will extend in Upper Burma.—A.P.

Bombay City Rainfall

Bombay, Sept 14

Rainfall during 24 hours 8 a.m. of date 14-9-34 at Colaba Point 0.00"; J. J. Hospital 0.11"; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 0.08"

Total since 1st June to date at Colaba Point 67.71; J J Hospital 77.55; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 79.86

Total for the corresponding period of 1932 at Colaba Point 63.04; Fort 69.43; J J Hospital 65.77

Total for the corresponding period of 1933 at Colaba Point 51.68; Fort 80.88; J J Hospital 58.30; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 57.95

COLABA OBSERVATORY BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 14-9-34.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.018 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a. m. 80.2 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.3 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 87.2 degrees 2.2 (above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 77.4 2.0 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 82 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. SSW

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 8 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 117 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 17 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 6

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.00 inches

Total rainfall during the month 3.82 inches

Total rainfall during the year 67.75 inches

Weather remarks: Drizzle

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 14-9-34

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 82.2deg F, a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.99 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.78 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

FILM DIRECTOR IN KIDNAPPING CHARGE

Police Allege He Brought Boys From Lahore Without Parents' Consent

Gulam Mohomed Jewnanbux, a well-known film Director of Bombay was arrested by the Nagpada police, on Thursday, on a charge of having kidnapped two boys both from Lahore, about a week ago.

The suspect was placed on Friday before Mr. P L. Thacker Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Police Court.

In their application the police stated that the film Director lived in Noor Building at Kamatipura.

About a week ago he brought two boys Manawar Maulabux and Akram Maulabux from Lahore without the consent of their parents, promising to get them employed in a film company on Rs. 50 each per mensem.

The boys were kept by him at Noor building till yesterday. They were traced by the police and sent to the Children's Home. They will be sent to the police surgeon to ascertain their correct age.

The magistrate bailed out the suspect in Rs. 200, till September, 28.

CONCILIATION OFFICER BUSY

Goes Round Mills Gathering Information: Office Opened At Parel

Mr. W. G Gilligan I C S is the first Conciliation Officer appointed under the Conciliation Act. Mr. Gilligan has opened his office for the present in the Hafikine Institute at Parel as this is considered the most central place for his activities.

His principal duty under the Conciliation Act will be to settle disputes arising between the mill workers and the mill owners and also to organise the mill workers.

Mr. Gilligan will immediately take up his duties on behalf of the workmen and enquire into their complaints and try as far as possible to settle disputes by his mediation.

He will also try to oragnise the mill workers so that they may place their complaints to him through their organisation.

Mr. Gilligan has nearly twelve years experience of India and was recently Collector and District Magistrate of Ratnagiri. The Government have sclected him for this post as he is stated to possess the suavity and tact which would appeal to the men working in the humble positions in the local mills.

Mr Gilligan is at present going round the local mills to get necessary information and to make himself acquainted with the textile problems.

The Government of Mysore have passed orders reviving the Board of Industries which was temorarily suspended in 1931 as a measure of retrenchment, since they consider that there are signs of re-awakening of public interest in industrial development.

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Southern Hedge-Selling In N. Y. Market

UNFAVOURABLE STRIKE NEWS

Markets Utterly Featureless

HEAVY HEDGE-SELLING IN EGYPTIAN COTTON

BOMBAY, Sept. 14.

On Thursday the New York cotton futures market was easy on increased selling pressure, stimulated by unfavourable conditions in dry goods trade. Prices advanced on trade buying.

The market opened at a decline of one point with December 13.03. There was scattered trade buying which improved prices by one point and December delivery reached the highest level of the day 13.04. At this level there was increased Southern hedge selling and in the absence of any demand owing to unfavourable news regarding the strike, prices declined 7 points from the highest level. The market closed easy at a decline of 6 to 11 points. pot cotton price declined 5 points at 13.10c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 6 to 9 points. Spot cotton prices declined 7 points at 13.04c.

CROP PROGRESS FAIR.

Messrs. M. & B. Stern state:—

The opinion seems to be that the Indian crop has still to face weather vagaries and should trade dtmand improve the strength of the statistical position will assert itself and result in an improvement in the parity with foreign growths.

The Weekly Weather report states that progress and condition in Texas have been fair and that showers are stopping premature opening and improving bolls. Picking and ginning are progressing satisfactorily to the North. The condition of the crop in Oklahoma is very poor but the Central belt has made favourable progress. In the Eastern belt growth has been fair but variable. There have been downpours with insufficient sunshine in the North. Temperatures were above normal in the Central belt and near normal in other sections.

Garside estimates U.S.A. Mill consumption for August at 415,000 bales against 359,000 bales previous month and 586,000 bales in August 1933.

The market continues quiet with the labour situation in the States a depressing factor though trade buying is preventing any material weakness.

The latest news regarding the strike is that the Mediation Board have abandoned arbitration efforts, and it now remains to be seen whether President Roosevelt will intervene. Unless the strike proves to be a very prolonged affair we think present prices have discounted the situation.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 6 points on Thursday with January 6.78.There was continental and general selling. Straddle buying of Egyptians absorbed by local houses Straddle buying and trade calling counteracted weakness of Egyptian markets Prices fluctuated within a narrow range of 3 points and the market closed at a net decline of 3 to 4 points. Middling American spot cotton prices 6 points at 7.09d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON

East Indian cotton futures market was quiet and prices declined 4 points. At the close October was 5.15, January 5.14 and March 5.11.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

There was heavy hedge selling in Egyptian cotton section from Alexandria Sakels futures declined 15 points and spot cotton prices declined 19 points at 8.32d. Uppers futures declined 10 points and Spot Upper cotton prices closed 9 points down at 7.29d.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

The Alexandria cotton futures was easy on increased hedge selling. Sakels futures declined 32 to 37 points while Ashmouni futures lost 23 to 27 points.

HOLDING MOVEMENT

It is generally thought that the Government loans are on a basis so near to what is now being bid on the farms that the majority of growers are likely to accept loans in preference to selling, since the first-named method enables them to retain the title and to benefit from any advance above the loan value without suffering any loss through a decline below that value. This foreshadows an unprecedented holding movement.

Cotton goods are firm, and it is believed that President Roosevelt is likely to intervene to prevent teh strike.—"M. G. Commercial."

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. December Highest (10 a.m.)	13.04
N. Y. December Lowest (2-50 p.m.)	12.97—.07
Liverpool January Highest (3-15 p.m.)	6 81—.03
Liverpool January Lowest (10 a.m.)	6.78—.06

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Egyptian (Sakellaridis) Liverpool—Decline owing to hedge selling. Receipts are increasing. Poor demand on the "spot" depresses the market. Negotiations are not proceeding favourably in Germany.

Liverpool.—Market steady despite discouraging outside news mainly owing to absence Southern hedging.

New York.—Continued unfavourable strike news. Tired longs liquidating. However undertone appears to be steady. Cotton goods market—yarn market—quiet and steady.

New York.—Spot houses bought nears, hedging depressed new crop months. Market nervous on unfavourable aspect strike.

New York.—Much of recent buying has been from the trade on a scale down. Total of hedge sales small. Retailers have small stocks on hand. Think it probable that strike has been discounted. Expect an advance.

New York.—Hedge selling and liquidation. Trade buying on the scale down Market may go somewhat lower.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

Their Liverpool Agents cabled as under:

12th inst: Increased hedges, less favourable outlook of strike. Weekly Weather Report: Standoff. Unwanted rain in North Atlantics, too cool Central, favourable showers West, poor Oklahoma

13th inst. 9-09 a.m.—Warm. Light rains Amarillo District (North-West Texas) Heavy rains Texas Gulf Coast. Forecast: Entire belt partly cloudy.

11-32 a.m.—Liverpool market easy on weakness of Egyptian, some hedging by outsiders.

8-42 p.m.—Freer hedging taken by trade.

Messrs. Langley and Co., have received the following cable:—

New York almost entirely professional, weak on some hedging and unfavourable strike news. Egyptian weak on considerable hedging Alexandria.

Messrs. Breul and Co., have received the following cable dated 12th inst. from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Cotton—In view of uncertainties we advise purchases only an good setbacks; on the other hand would sell conservatively over 7.00 pence."

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool September 13.

BROACH:—	
Fully Good (Good Staple) ..	5.23
Fine (Good Staple)	5.44
Superfine (Good Staple) ..	5.59
C. P. OOMRA:—	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	5.24
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.39
Choice (No. 1 Staple) ..	5.54
BENGAL:—	
Good	3.26
Fine	3.36
Superfine	3.46
SCINDE:—	
Good	3.46
Fine	3.56
Superfine	3.66

LONDON SILVER.
London, September 13.
Silver—Market steady.

Spot	21-11/16
Forward	21-3/4

LONDON GOLD.
London, September 13.

Gold bars Fine per oz. ..	£7-0/6-1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, September 13.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 0-3/4 per cent. to 0-3/4 per cent.
Bank Bill 6 months market rate 0-15/16 per cent. to 1 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.
Interest Day to Day Loan 0-3/4 per cent. to 0-3/4 per cent.
Interests' 7 Days Market Loan 0-3/4 per cent. to 0-3/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, September 13.

T. T. London on:—	£
Berlin	12.42
Amsterdam	7.30
Brussels	21.05-1/2
Madrid	36.18
Milan	57.65
Berne	15.15
Paris	75.03
Prague	113.87
T. T. London on New York Closing cross rate ..	5.00-15/16

SEEDS.
London, September 13.

Linseed La Plata, Hull c.i.f. per ton Sep/Oct. sellers £10-10-0.
Linseed Calcutta (London) c.i.f. per ton, Sep/Oct. sellers £11-15-0.
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. per ton, Sep/Oct. sellers £12-2-6.
Rapeseed Toria, (Hull) Cont c.i.f. per ton, Sep/Oct. sellers £10-0-0.
Castorseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, Sep/Oct. paid £9-15-0.
Cottonseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, no offers.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Sept. 14.

SETTLEMENT

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 90/14
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 90/15
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 107/9
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 107/11
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 117/9
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 117/11

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 107/8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 117/12
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 110/12
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 104/13

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. (CASH.)

3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 101/2
4 per cent 1943 105/12
4 1/2 per cent 1934 100
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 112/12
5 per cent 1939/44 108
5 per cent 1940/43 109
5 per cent 1935 102/2/9
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 109
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B 103/10

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES)

4 per cent B P T 1974 103
4 per cent M Deb 1974 102/8
5 per cent M Deb 1959 103/8
6 per cent M Deb 1954 124
6 per cent K P T 1956 124
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 109/8

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Sept. 14.

The local bullion market was quiet and featureless. In the silver ring there was scattered business and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. The gold market was fairly steady with short covering. Shanghai T. T. on London opened to-day at 1.4 15/16 and closed at 1.4 15/16 with a quiet but steady.

Ready silver	60	4	0
Bhadarva delivery	60	5	0
Aso delivery	60	6	0
Ready gold	34	14	9
Bhadarva delivery	34	15	3
Aso delivery	34	15	9

LINSEED OILS.
London, September 13.

Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt Sept. sellers 19/4-1/2.
Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt Jan/Apl. paid & sellers 19/10-1/2.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, September 13.

	£
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent.	67-1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948 or later	80-3/4
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	93-5/8
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55	112-5/8
Consols 2-1/2 per cent. ..	80-1/4
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961	103-7/8
War Loan, 3-1/2 per cent. 1952, ...	105
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/90	115-7/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. ..	112-1/2
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	15-3/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	135
National Bank of India ..	46
P. & O. Banking Corporation	10-3/4 N

LONDON METALS.
London, September 13.

	£
Copper Braziers	40-1/4
Yellow Metal	34-1/4
Spelter Hard Indian Brands ..	12-1/2
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge ..	16-3/4
Tin English Ingots, Liverpool F. O. B.	230

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, September 13.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels, Sep/Oct. sellers 24/9.
Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels, Sep/Oct. sellers 25/0.
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, Sep/Oct. sellers 28/3.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.
London, September 13.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C. & F. Calcutta per lb. Sep/Oct. sellers 6/3.
C. & F. Bombay per lb. Sep/Oct. sellers 6/0.
C. & F. Karachi per lb. Sep/Oct. sellers 6/0.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, September 13.

	10-12 a.m. Quotations.	To-day's Price.
September 1934 ..		6.91—03
October 1934 ..	6.84	6.87—03
November 1934 ..		6.83—03
December 1934 ..		6.82—03
January 1935 ..	6.78	6.81—04
February 1935 ..		6.79—04
March 1935		6.79—04
April 1935		6.78—04
May 1935		6.77—04
June 1935		6.76—04
July 1935		6.75—04
August 1935 ..		6.72—05
September 1935 ..		6.69—05
Middling Spot ..		7.09—60

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, September 13.

SAKELLARIDIS:—	
October 1934	8.08
November 1934	8.11
December 1934	8.14
January 1935	8.20
March 1935	8.26
May 1935	8.32
July 1935	8.39
F. G. F. Spot	8.32

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET.
New York, September 13.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot 10-1/4.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Sept. 13.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Amer. Power & Light Com.	4
Amer. Power & Light Pfd. 6 dol.	13
Amer. Power & Light 5 p.c. P.A.	11
Amer. Power Forn. Power Com.	6
Amer. Forn. Power Gold D	49
Amer. Forn. Power 7 p.c. P.	16
Electric Bond Common	10
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd.	35
Electric Bond 6 p.c. Pfd.	41
Consolidated Gas	26
Columbia Gas	8
Columbia Gas 6 p.c. Pfd. A	63
United Corpn.	4
American Tel. & Tel.	113
Western Union Telg.	32 3/4
Radio Corp.	5
Chesapeake & Ohio	42 3/4
New York Central	20 1/2
Baltimore & Ohio R. R.	15
Erie R. R.	11
Pennsylvania R. R	21
Union Pacific R. R.	94
Great North Pfd.	14
National Distillers	18
Hiram Walker	25
Distillers Seagram	15
Amr. Tobacco B.	74
Dupont de Nemours	84
Canadian Pacific	13
Alasko Juneau	17
U. S. Rubber	15
Bethelehem Steel	27
United States Setel	31 1/2
American Smelting	34
Noranda Mines	40
Int. Nickel of Canada	25 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	11 1/4
Kennecott Copper	18
Cerro de Pasco Copper	37
International Harvester	25
Ford Motors of Canada "A"	19
General Motors	28 1/4
Packard Motor	3 1/2
General Electric	18
St. Oil of N. J.	44

AMERICAN COTTON BELT

Weather Forecast

EAST: Partly cloudy, local thundershowers.
CENTRAL: Partly cloudy scattered showers.
WEST: Cloudy showers.

Philips Petrol	15
Mid. Con. Petroleum	11
Atlantic Refining	23
Socony	13 3/4
Plymouth Oil	9
American Radiator	12
Eaton Mfg.	14
Chase Bank	19 5/8
National City Bank	21 3/4
Sun Life of Canada	320
Celanese Corp. of Amr.	19
General Foods	28
National Dairy	16
Remington Rand	8
Amr. Locomotive	16
Goodyear Tyre	20
Norway 6 per cent 1944	100

Market heavy and dull General Motors sold 86,000 units in August. U. S. Steel Corp. despatched 3,80,000 tons finished steel in August. Brokers loans down 28 millions.

LONDON SILVER REVIEW

London, Sept. 12.

"During the week under review the market continued to be active on further purchases on American account and additional support given by the Indian Bazaars and speculators. The demand has again been met by sales from China account, whilst there has also been some re-selling by speculators Whilst the Chinese foreign Exchange decree has caused some uncertainty, no effect of it has been yet apparent. The undertone remains good".—Reuter

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, September 13

October 1934	12.85—06
December 1934	12.97—07
January 1935	12.99—07
March 1935	13.04—11
May 1935	13.10—11
July 1935	13.15—10
Middling Spot	13.10—05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, September 13.

October 1934	12.89—06
December 1934	13.99—07
January 1935	13.02—99
Middling Spot	13.04—07

NEW YORK.
New York, September 13.

New York 10-55 a.m.—	
October 1934	12.89
December 1934	13.01
January 1935	13.03
New York Noon Call—	
October 1934	12.89
December 1934	13.01
January 1935	13.03

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, September 13.

	Bales.
Days' Receipts at all U. S. Ports	24,000
Days' Exports to Great Britain	4,000
Days' Exports to the Continent	6,000

LONDON RUBBER.
London, September 13.

Smoked sheet standard ribbed per lb. 7-1/2 sellers.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Sept. 14.

Following a further decline of 7 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 217/4 for Broach A/M. delivery. There was nervous long liquidation by tired bulls and prices declined to Rs. 216/2. At this level there was increased short covering and prices rallied to Rs. 217/4. The undertone of the market is weak and general feeling continues bearish.

Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of 2 points but the market opened at a loss of one point. Later on Liverpool was steady with quotations unchanged. The local market remained steady, and closed at 5-30 p. m. as under:—

Broach A/M Rs. 217/12
Oomra D/J Rs. 191/4
Bengal D/J Rs. 136

READY COTTON SALES
Bombay, Sept 14

100 A Damodar Tirupur 45 on old
100 Oshman Suleman Broach 1 off
100 Mithabhai Nathoo Safidan 113 1/2
85 N Manilal Ellichpur 191 1/2
63 G G Kesha and Co Jamjodhpur 164
55 Narshi Nagshi Hansi 9 off
100 Khatav Mill Nasirabad 129
100 P Crystal Amod 7 on
100 P Crystal Jambusar 8 on
100 K Devchand Munsa 116

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Sept. 14.

Bengal Superfine	143/46
Bengal Fine	130/33
Bengal F.G.	118/23
Sindh-Punjab Fine	130/33
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	118/23
Wardha-Hingt	201/03
Nagpur Savner	199/201
Pundhurna	109/193
Yeotmal	190/191
Arvi	189/191
Ellichpur	189/191
Amraoti-Berar	187/189
Khamgaon	188/189
Mulkapur	179/181
Khandesh	176/78
Jalna/Sailu	177/179
Burwah Sanavad	181/186
Broach Fine	212/14
Punjab/American	222/24
Punjab/American mix	212/17
Cambodia	277/82
Miraj/Sangli	207/12
Compta Good	202/07
Bagalkot	187/192
Kampala	349
Busoga	347
Jinja	341
Manza	339

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES
Bombay, Sept 14
RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

In full-pressed bales.	11-6-34.	Since 1st Sept. This year.
Khandesh	148	711
Central India	...	605
Barsi and Nagar	...	468
Hyderabad-Gaorani	...	104
Berar	25	807
Central Provinces	39	466
Total Oomras	212	3,161
Dholera	28	1,611
N W Provinces	...	...
Rajputana	...	437
Sind-Punjab	510	2,941
Broach	...	289
Coompta and Dharwar	264	2,818
Westerns-Northerns	318	2,688
Cocoanada	...	...
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	1,163	4,067
Persian	...	553
American	460	460
Egyptian and African	901	9,023
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	...
Total	3,856	28,015

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY
1st Sept to 6th Sept.

In full-pressed bales.	11-6-34.	This year
Europe	1,024	7,466
Japan and China	481	10,403
Coast Ports	10	768
Up-country by Rail	...	3,651
Afloat in harbour for Europe	...	9,742
China and Japan	...	
Total	1,518	32,033

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales	1934-35	1933-34
Receipts to date 13-9-34	583000	931000
Receipts yesterday 13-9-34	24000	25000
Exports to date 13-9-34	383000	809000
Stock at Ports 7-9-34	2470000	3028000
Stock at Interior Towns 7-9-34	1144000	1119000
Stock at Liverpool 7-9-34	991000	852000
Visible Supply 7-9-34	5176000	6243000
Quantity in Sight 7-9-34	632000	1029000
Quantity out of Sight 7-9-34	781000	1330000

COTTON TEJI-MUNDI

Bombay, Sept. 14

F G Broach April-May (35)
Teji/Mandi Premium about Rs. 19 1/2/20 1/2
Teji on 250 Premium about Rs. 2/2 3/4
Teji on 275 Premium about Rs. 1/2/1
Mandi on 200 Premium about Rs. 3 1/2/4 1/2
Mandi on 190 Premium about Rs. 2 1/2/3 1/2
Monthly April-May (35)
Teji/Mandi Rs. 4/4 1/2 Declaration on 21-9-34

SEEDS' TRADERS' ASSOCIATION
Bombay, Sept 14

Castorseeds:—
September delivery: Opening Rs. 25/10/6; Lowest Rs. 25/9; Closing Rs. 25/10
May delivery: Opening Rs. 27/0/6; Closing Rs. 27/6
Groundnut seeds:—
February delivery: Opening Rs. 28/10, Highest Rs. 29/2/6; Closing Rs. 29/3
Cottonseeds:—
January delivery: Opening Rs. 18/12; Closing Rs. 18/14

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Tata Power Coupons Sold At Rs. 22/8

DROP IN SCINDIA SHARES

Bombay, September 14.

The local Share Bazaar remained closed to-day for forward business on account of Settlement. In the cash section there was fairly good inquiry and Tata Power Share Coupons, changed hands at Rs. 22|8. Tata Steel Second Preference Shares were done at Rs. 166|8.

Scindia Shares opened at Rs. 13|2 and advanced to Rs. 13|5 but at this level there was heavy selling and prices declined to Rs. 12|14. New India Shares were done at Rs. 37|12.

The technical position of the forward market is weak and calls for immediate readjustment. No doubt there exists heavy weak long interest near the top and it will be almost impossible to find buyers in a declining market. Absence of any short interest is bound to tell on prices as in a declining market it is only the short covering which sustains prices. Under the circumstances it will be advisable to liquidate speculative holdings as the recent rise is overdone and is also too rapid.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Sept. 12.

3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan £80 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan £93 5/8
4 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1948/53 £107 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1950/55 £112 5/8
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1958/68 £115 5/8
5 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1942/47 £113
5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1936/38 £106 3/4
6 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1935/37 £104 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1954/59 £101 1/2

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Sept. 12.

Broach A/M. 1935 Op. 221 1/4; Highest 221 1/4; Lowest 219 3/4; Closing 220 1/4.
Oomra D/J. Op. 193 1/4; Highest 193 1/4; Lowest 193 1/4; Closing 193 1/4
Bengal D/J. Op. 139; Highest 139; Lowest 138; Closing 138.
Teji-Mandi for Broach A/M. 1935 (31-3-35) Rs. 21.
Teji-Mandi for Broach Settlement (21-9-34) Rs. 4

COTTON ARRIVALS

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay on 9/10th Sept	2,511
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1934	24,189
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	13,782
Increase	+.10,407

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

STRADDLE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—Liverpool New York October 145 at Cross Rate 5.01
Bombay—Liverpool:—Broach A/M. 1935 218—Liverpool May 1935 6.75 Rs. 76 at Exchange 1/6.
Bombay—New York:—Broach A/M. 1935 218—New York May 13.10 Rs. 72 3/4 at Cross Rate 5.01.

LINSEED AND WHEAT

Bombay, Sept 14

Both linseed and wheat markets were weak to-day during the early part of the day and prices declined in the absence of any support. Later on there was covering which rallied prices as under:

Linseed September	6	8	9
Linseed May	6	5	9
Wheat September	3	11	9
Wheat January	4	1	9
Wheat May	4	2	3

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, Sept. 14

Ready Javas Rs. 13-12-3
S S Kanalen Rs. 3-14-9
S S Hatarana Rs. 3-14-9
S S Subedar Rs. 3-14-9
Shipment Sept Rs. 3-14-9
Shipment Oct-Dec Rs. 3-14-9
Shipment Jan-March Rs. 3-14-9
Purtabpur Rs. 13-10
Saraya Rs. 14-1
African Rs. 13-12

RUBBER AND COPPER

London, Sept. 12.

"Rubber—Endeavours talk of prices down in past few weeks so far unsuccessful; believe dealers, while not short in market, are without actual material. Market maintains confident tone".
April/June 8, 8 1/8
July/September 8 3/16 8 5/16
Copper £27-15-0.
Tin £227-10-0.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Sept 13

October 68 1/8 —1/2d.
December 71 +1/2d
March 73 1/2—5/8d
May 74 3/4—5/8d

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Sept 13

September 13.62—01
October 13.61—02
November 13.51—01

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Sept. 14.

Central Bank 31/12, 33/2, 34
3 1/2 per cent G. Paper 90/14, 90/15
Tata Steel 2nd P. 167, 167/8, 166
B. B. Petrol 3/15/6, 4
Scindia 13/2. 13/5, 12/14, 12/4, 12/7
T Power Coupon 20/12, 21/8, 22/8
New India 39, 36/12, 37/12, 36/4

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Sept. 14.

B C RATE—
T T D D 1/6
LONDON BANKS—
Selling T T D D 1/6 1/32 Sept-Jan
Selling T T 1/6 Feb-May
Selling T T 1/5 31/32 June-Dec 35
Buying T T 1/6 9/32 Sept-Dec
Buying D D 1/6 3/32 Sept-Dec
Buying 3 mos 1/6 5/32 Sept-Dec
Buying 3 mos 1/6 1/8 Jan-March
NEW YORK B C RATE—
T T 268 1/2
Banks selling T T 266 1/2
Banks buying T T 264 1/2
PARIS—
Banks selling D D 560
Banks buying D D 570
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 54 1/2
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 54 1/4
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 79 3/4
Banks buying T T 79 3/8
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 105 1/4
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 95
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 157 1/4
BERLIN—
Banks selling 91 1/2
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 5.01 13th inst
Shanghai/London 1/4 15/16 14th inst.
Japan/London 1/2 3/8 14th inst.
Java/London 7.26 1/2 13th inst.
London/Paris 75.03 13th inst.
London/Belgium 21.05 1/2 13th inst.
London/Switzerland 15.15 13th inst.
London/Italy 57.65 13th inst.
London/Berlin 12.42 13th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.39 13th inst.
London/New York 5.00 15/16 13th inst
London/Amsterdam 7.29 3/4 13th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £7-0-6 1/2 13th inst.
Silver London Ready 21 11/16 13th inst
Silver London Forward 21 3/4 13th inst.
Silver New York Ready 49 1/4 13th inst.
London Discounts 3 mos 3/4 per cent 13th inst.
London Discounts 6 mos 1 per cent 13th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—
Call 1 1/2 per cent.
3 mos 1 1/2 per cent.
6 mos 1 1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Tight

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, Sept. 14.

T.T on London.—	
Previous closing	1.5
To-day's opening	1.4 15/16
To-day's closing	1.4 15/16

Tone:—Quiet but steady.

U. S. WHEAT CROP

Messrs. M. and B. Stern State:—
Wheat. The U. S. A. Govt. estimates to the 1st September are:—
Winter and Spring Wheat 493,000,000 Bushels against estimate 1st August 491,000,000 Bushels.
Maize 1,485,000,000 Bushels against estimate 1st August 1,607,000,000 Bushel.
The Canadian Govt report gives:—
Wheat 277 Million Bushels as against private estimates of 275 million bushels
The above reports were about as expected and had little effect on the market. Indian hedge selling has again been prominent in Liverpool the last few days Our opinion is unchanged and we favor purchases in Liverpool around the present level.

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, Sept. 13

December 1.92—01
March 1.95—01
May 1.98—01
July 2.02—01
Tone: Quiet

Latest Commercial News

FURTHER DROP OF 7 POINTS IN N. Y. COTTON

Roosevelt's Intervention In Textile Strike Possible

GOLD AND SILVER UNCHANGED

Wheat Steady But Linseed And Rubber Easy

BOMBAY, Sept. 14

On Friday, the sterling dollar and the sterling franc cross rates opened quiet and thereafter moved within a narrow range.

TRADING IN NEW YORK COTTON LISTLESS

Trading on the whole was listless in the absence of stimulating news from Washington. It is hoped that President Roosevelt will interfere in the textile strike. Price fluctuations were nervous during the greater part of the session.

LONDON GOLD AND SILVER UNCHANGED

London gold and silver were unchanged.

WHEAT STEADY BUT LINSEED EASY

Liverpool and Chicago wheat ruled steady on account of good outside demand, Argentine linseed was slightly easy on better crop prospects.

RUBBER WEAK AND JUTE EASY

Tin was unsteady. Lead was dull. Copper was steady. Rubber was weak and Jute was easy.

GILTEDGED SECURITIES DECIDECLY BETTER

The London Stock Exchange was generally quiet with an undecided trend. Giltedged securities were decidedly better but there was only a small demand. The New York Stock Exchange was slightly easy.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(December 1934)

	New York, Sept 14
Previous closing	12.97
To-day's opening	12.99
Difference	+02
To-day's closing	12.90
Difference	—07

BROACH EXPECTATION

April-May	Rs. 216

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(January 1934)

	Liverpool, Sept 14
Previous closing	6.80
To-day's opening	6.78
Difference	—02
To-day's closing	6.76
Difference	—04

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Sept 14

The cotton market lacked fresh interest owing to the absence of stimulating news from Washington and trading on the whole was listless and uninteresting as a result of extremely limited demand. General business uncertainties and recent favourable weather reports were however counteracted by hopes of possibility of President Roosevelt's intervention in the textile strike and also due to Government loan which holds prices from falling to any material extent.

With nothing to stir up fresh activity, business in December opened at 12.99 i.e. 2 points higher than the previous closing due to some speculative buying influenced by better Liverpool advices but thereafter prices somewhat gave way under liquidation with December touching 12.97. Subsequently the market became quieter due to an insufficient enquiry.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 12.90 with a decline of 7 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Sept 14

The following were the opening ranges.

October (12.91/12.90) 12.88/12.86
December (13.01/13.03) 12.99/12.99
January (13.06/13.06) 13.00/12.99

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Sept 14

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American October (6.85) 6.86
American December (6.80) 6.82
Egyptian October (8.07) 8.07
Egyptian November (8.10) 8.10

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Sept 14
10-30 p.m.

Broach A-M was quoted around Rs. 217 at night with New York futures about 2 points down.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Prices

Bombay, Sept. 14
10-30 p.m.

	Rs. a. p.
Wheat September	3 13 0
Wheat January	4 1 9
Wheat May	4 2 0
The tone was steady	
Linseed September	6 8 9
Linseed May	6 6 0
The tone was steady	

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

	New York, Sept 14
Previous closing	5.01
To-day's opening	5.00 7/8
To-day's closing	5.01

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

	London, Sept 14
Previous closing	5.00 15/16
To-day's opening	5.00 7/8
To-day's closing	5.00 13/16
Difference	—.00 1/8

FRANC RATE

	London, Sept 14
Previous closing	75.03
To-day's opening	75.03
To-day's closing	75.06
Difference	+.03

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Sept 14

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 5.00-7/8 but thereafter slightly eased to 5.00-11/16 at which stage, movements were quiet but steady.

The sterling dollar cross rate closed at 5.00 13/16.

The franc opened at 75.03 but remained steady practically throughout.

The sterling franc cross rate closed at 75.06.

LONDON SILVER

London, Sept 14

The market was quietly steady

	Last price.	To-day's price
Spot	21 11/16d.	21 11/16d.
Forward	21 3/4d.	21 3/4d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Sept 14

Gold (£7-0-6 1/2) £7-0-6 1/2

BULLION

London, Sept 14

Influx nil.
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Silver Spot (21 11/16d) 21 11/16d
Gold per ounce (£7-0-6 1/2) £7-0-6 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, Sept 14

3 months (3/4 to 3/4 p.c.) 3/4 to 3/4 p.c.
4 months (7/8 to 7/8 p.c.) 7/8 to 7/8 p.c.
6 months (1 to 1 p.c.) 1 to 1 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, Sept 14
3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/16)	1-6 1/16
Paris on Bombay (5.65)	5.65 3/8
New York on Bombay (37.75)	37.75
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 3/4)	0.93 3/4
London on Milan (57.65)	57.71
London on Shanghai (1-5)	1-5
London on Kobe (1-2 3/8)	1-2 3/8

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Sept 14

Silver opened steady at Rs. 60/4, 60/5, 60/6. The market was rather quiet owing to the absence of fresh enquiry and prices further eased on some scattered selling influenced by unfavourable London advices and closed steady at Rs. 60/2, 60/3 and 60/4.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/14, 34/15 and 34/15/6. Trading was rather poor owing to quieter foreign exchange movements but later some improvement in the sterling-Paris exchange induced some realising and local selling with the session closing steady at Rs. 34/13, 34/14 and 34/14/9.

The Lucknow Swadeshi Exhibition will be held in Lucknow from December 1 to December 16, 1934. It is understood that Sir P. C. Roy will open the Exhibition.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Sept 14

Liverpool wheat opened steady with October at 68-1/2, December 71-3/8 and March at 73-7/8. The market was slightly more active but the demand was insufficient to cause any improvement in rates.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Sept 14

Chicago wheat opened steady with December at 1.06-1/4 and May at 1.07. The market displayed better feeling on good outside demand and some buying by commission houses.

CHICAGO OATS AND RYE

Chicago, Sept 14

Chicago oats opened steady with December at 54-1/2 and May at 54 but the demand was too slow to lift up prices.

Chicago rye opened steady with December at 82-3/4 and May at 86 Business showed no improvement owing to the absence of fresh speculative interest

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Sept 14

Argentine linseed opened steady with November option at 13.49 but owing to favourable crop prospects and some liquidation by tired bulls prices gave way and November was quoted at 13.45 at noon.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Sept 14

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m. to-day.

METALS.

Tin (£229 7/8 buyers £230 sellers. Steady) £229 1/4 buyers £229 1/2 sellers. Unsteady.
Lead (£10 1/4 buyers) £10 1/4 buyers. No sellers. Dull.
Electrolytic Copper (£30 1/4 to £30 3/4) £30 1/4 to £30 3/4
Glasgow Iron (£70) £70

RUBBER

Spot (7 1/2) 7 5/16 paid and buyers Oct-Dec (7 5/8) 7 7/16 paid and value

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (0-10) 0-10
Indian Pekoe higher (3-0 1/2) 3-0 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (0-10) 0-10
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-0 1/2) 2-0 1/2

JUTE

Crop Sept-Oct old crop (£14 3/8) £14 1/4 value
Dunlop (Sept £17) unquoted
Lightening (Sept £15 3/4) unquoted

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay Aug-Sept. (£12 1/4 sellers) £12 1/8 sellers
Linseed Calcutta Aug-Sept (£11 7/8) sellers) £11 3/4 sellers
Linseed La Plata Aug-Sept (£10 1/2) £10 1/2 sellers.
Groundnuts Coromandal Oct. (£10 7/16 sellers) £10 7/16 sellers.

JUTE SHARES FIRM

Coals Featureless & Teas Neglected

CALCUTTA, Sept 14

Jute shares ruled firm in sympathy with better Hessian market and good support from professional operators. Coals revealed no interesting feature. Teas were absolutely neglected. Miscellaneous were unchanged. Securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Securities: 3 per cent paper (New) 99/1; 3 1/2 per cent paper 91/1 small lot; 3 1/2 per cent loan 1947/50 101/2; 5 per cent loan 1940/43 109/6; 5 1/2 per cent loan 1938/40 109/3.

Banks: Central 33/12; Imperial fully paid 1462/8 small lots; Imperial conty 361.

Railways: Baraset Basirhat Light 59 small lot; Bukhtiarpur Bihar Light 61 small lot; Howrah Amta Light 98; Hoshiarpur Doab Branch 96 ex div; Darjeeling Himalayan pref 100/8.

Cottons: Dunbar pref 166; Kesoram 4/1; Mohini Mills 10; New Victoria pref 5.

Coals: Bengal 259/8 small lot; Bengal Giridih 2/6; Burrakur 14/5; Equitable 25/14; New Manbho om 40/8; New Beerbhoom 14/8; Western 2/10.

Jutes: Albion 246/8 small lot; Anglo India 395/8; Auckland 222/8 small lot; Bally 186 small lots; Birla 13; Birla pref 111; Cheviot 220/8 small lot; Clive 32/8; Dalhousie 367 small lots; Fort William 282 small lot; Gourepore 559 small lot; Howrah 54/5; Hukumchand ordy 15/2 small lot; Hukumchand pref 116/4 small lot; India 345; Kamarhatty 537; Kanknarrah 456/8; Lansdowne 156 small lots; Lawrence pref 142; Megna 36/12; National 24/4; New Central 368 small lot; Nuddea 44/4; Reliance 76/12; Soorah pref 121; Standard 330; Union 469 small lot; Waverley 2/1.

Miscellaneous: Bengal Telephone ord (Old Issue) 18/12; Bengal Telephone ordy (New Issue) 18/6; Bengal Iron 3/12; Indian Iron and Steel 6/6; Associated Hotels pref 91/8; B I Corporation pref 142 small lots; Midnapore Zemindary 63 small lot; India General Navigation 97; Port Shipping 14/4.

Rubber shares: Allenby 2 point 05 cts; Ayer Hitam 2 point 60 cts; Indragiri 2 point 07-1/2 cts; Sandycrofts 2 point 70 cts.

Sugar shares: Balrampur 17/6 ex div; Champaran 21/4; New Savan 12/12 ex div; Ryam 32/12 ex div; Samastipore 9/8.

Debentures: 6 1/2 per cent 1933/36/43 Hukumchand Jute Debentures 105/10.—A. P.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE GENERALLY QUIETER

INTEREST FAIRLY WELL SUSTAINED AND UNDERTONE FAVOURABLE

Partial Recovery In Rubber Shares On Better American Advices

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Sept 14

The Stock Exchange generally quieter but apart from a setback in rubber shares, interest was fairly well sustained and the undertone was favourable.

In Commodities wheat and cotton were lower owing to the lack of interest.

Rubber after easiness due to Siam refusing to abide by the restriction scheme partially recovered on better American advices.

Wall Street opened sluggishly.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Sept 14

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day unchanged at £93 5/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Sept 14
3-30 p.m.

Markets generally were quiet and prices were rather irregular. Giltedgeds were firm but only small business was done. Rubber shares were easier. Industrials in general were less active.

BRITISH FUNDS

3 1/2 per cent Consuls (£80 1/4) £80 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£103 7/8) £103 7/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£111 3/8) £111 3/8
4 per cent Funding Loan (£115 7/8) £115 7/8
6 1/2 per cent War Loan (£105) £105
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£112 1/2) £112 1/2

INDUSTRIALS

Brazilian Traction (dol 11) dol 10 1/2
International Holding (dol 1 1/2) dol 1 3/8
Hydro Electric (dol 5) dol 4 7/8
Musical Industries (28-9) 28-9
Princhin Johnson (40-7 1/2) 40-7 1/2
Imperial Chemical Defd (36-7 1/2) 36-7 1/2
Imperial Chemical Ord (9-0) 9-0
Woolsworth New Ord (110-0) 110-0
Swedish Match (7-3) 7-3
Dunlop Rubber (50-4 1/2) 50-4 1/2
University Ordinary (25-0) 24-6
Ford Motors (34-6) 34-6
Cables and Wireless (8) 8
British American Tobacco (125-6) 125-0
Camera 'A' (£7 5/8) £7 5/8
Imperial Tobacco Ord (129-4 1/2) 129-4 1/2
P and O S N Co. Defd. (15-6) 15-6
Distillers (87-6) 87-6
Bredrurd Dyers (11-0) 11-0
British Celonese (11-0) 11-0
J and P Coates Ordinary (65-6) 65-6
Courtaulds Ordinary (47-0) 47-0
Fine Cotton Spinners (9-9) 10-3
Wickers Ltd Ordinary (10-3) 10-3
Inter Nickels (24 1/4) 24 1/4
Bengal Iron and Steel (4-9) 4-9
Tata Iron and Steel (£110 1/2) £110

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western Ord (50) 50
L M S Ord (22) 22
L N E R Defd (£8 5/8) £8 5/8
Southern Defds (£23 1/4) £23 1/4
Landing Pass 5 per stock (£131 1/2) £131 1/2
London 'G' Stock (£81) £81

INDIAN LOANS

London, Sept 14
3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£81) £80 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£93 3/4) £93 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1958-56 (£112 5/8) £112 5/8
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1958-68 (£115 5/8) £115 5/8
4 1/2 per cent New Indian 1948-58 (£107) £107
3 1/2 per cent New Indian (1954-59) (£101 5/8) £101 5/8
5 per cent Indian 1943-47 (£113) £113

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan (£108 1/2) £108 5/8

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (23-9) 23-9
Empire of India and Ceylon (40-0) 40-0
Donaro Tea (56-3) 56-3

JUTES SHARES.

Barnagore (11 1/2) 11 1/2

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (26-9) 25-6
Gula Kelampong (23-1 1/2) 22-6
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (34-0) 33-3

MINING SHARES.

Nandydrug (58-1 1/2) 58-1 1/2
Burma Corporation (12-7 1/2) 12-7 1/2
Rio Tintos (16 1/8) 16 1/8
East Rand Proprietary (54-3) 52-0
Rand Mine (145-0) 143-9

OIL SHARES.

Venezuela (39-4 1/2) 38-9
Anglo Persian (46-0) 45-7 1/2
Burma Oil (82-6) 82-6
Mexican Eagle (7-4 1/2) 7-1 1/2
Shell Transport (47-6) 47-6
Royal Dutch (£20 7/8) £20 7/8

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Sept 14

The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchange.

General Motors (dol 28) dol 28
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 11 1/8) dol 11 1/4
U S Steel Common (dol 32 1/2) dol 31 3/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 76 1/2) dol 74 3/4

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (259-4 1/2) 259-4 1/2
Godul (190-0) 190-0
Moddar New (76-3) 76-3
Sub Nigel (228-9) 228-9
Spring Mines (155-0) 153-9
Union Corporation (145-0) 145-0

CANDIDATES FOR A. I. C. C.

The General Secretary of the B.P.C.C. has issued the following notification.

The election to the A.I.C.C. will take place to-morrow at the Congress House between the hours 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. (S.T.) continuously. The new B.P.C.C. will meet to-morrow at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at the Jinnah Hall.

Following nominations for the A.I.C.C. election have been received within the time specified for the seven seats.

1. Sjt. Abid Ali.
2. Sjt. B. J. Deorukhkar.
3. Sjt. B. T. Desai.
4. Sjt. Jinabhai P. Joshi.
5. Sjt. K. M. Munshi.
6. Sjt. K. F. Nariman.
7. Sjt. M. R. Masani.
8. Sjt. Purushottamdas Tricumdas.
9. Sjt. S. K. Patil.
10. Sjt. S. K. Pupala.
11. Sjt. S. A. Brelvi.
12. Sjt. Yusuf J. Meherally.

MANDVI CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The annual meeting of the above Ward Congress Committee will be held to-morrow (Sunday) 2-30 p.m. at Multan Malharbhai Hall Barbhaya Moholla.

"CHRONICLE" FUND FOR BIHAR

The following is a further list of contributors to the Bihar Earthquake Relief Fund:—

	Rs. a.
W.I.P. Rly Staff through D. M. Nadkarni as below:—	10 0
	Rs. a.
Mr. Karim, driver of Castle Rock	1 0
Sheik Kassim Do.	1 0
J. Fernandes Do.	1 0
B.H. Surti Do.	1 0
S. Fernandes Do.	1 0
J. Lobo Do.	1 0
Ratnam P.W.I. Castle Rock	1 0
J.C. Fernandes S.M. Dudsagor	1 0
P. L. Kudchodker S. M. Margao	1 0
J. M. Alvares Guard Castle Rock	1 0
Total	10 0
A "Friend" through Dr. V. B. Narayanrao, Sec. All-India Medical Licentiates' Association	100 0
Bhimabhai Patel Miyagam, through Jethabhai Patel	6 0
One Lady	10 0
N.M. Trivedi	1 0
Bai Shirinbai M. Cooper	10 0
New Bardan Merchants	30 0
Rajput Mandal of Bulawayo (S. Rhodesia) through L. Dullabh	65 10
Dr. A.K. Nayampally	3 0

BOWLERS' DAY AT FORRES

Australians Scatter North Scotland Wickets

INNINGS VICTORY FOR VISITORS

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Sept. 14.

The two-day match between North of Scotland C.A. and the Australians commenced to-day at Forres in brilliant weather. The wicket was good. North of Scotland won the toss and batting first were cheaply dismissed for 48.

The Australians then went in on their first innings, opening through Wall and O'Reilly and at lunch had made 24 for 2.

Bradman is captaining the tourists' side. Woodfull, Ponsford, Oldfield, Grimmet and Bromley stood down to complete the Australian team.

The Australians in their first innings made 166 runs.

North of Scotland C. A. in their second innings were dismissed for 98.

NORTH OF SCOTLAND:

1st Innings:

Bremner c Brown, b Wall	0
Gray c Barnett, b Wall	6
Grant b Ebeling	3
P. Clark b Fleetwood Smith	7
Richardson b Ebeling	5
Grant Peterkin b O'Reilly	9
Ian Peebles c McCabe, b Fleetwood Smith	3
Braid b O'Reilly	2
K. Clark (not out)	1
Kemp b O'Reilly	0
Wigram b Fleetwood Smith	4
Extras	8
Total	48

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Wall	5	1	9	2
Ebeling	5	1	16	2
O'Reilly	5	2	11	3
Fleetwood Smith	4.5	2	4	3

AUSTRALIANS: 1st Innings.

Wall l.b.w. b Peebles	0
O'Reilly c and b Peebles	47
Fleetwood Smith st Grant Peterkin b Peebles	8
Barnett c Clark, b Braid	16
Chipperfield l.b.w b Braid	3
McCabe l.b.w. b Kemp	16
Bradman c Richardson, b Kemp	7
Kippax st Grant Peterkin, b Peebles	15
Darling b Peebles	14
Brown b Grant	21
Ebeling (not out)	0
Extras	19
Total	166

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Peebles	13	2	84	5
Braid	2	29		
Kemp	2	34		
Grant	1	0		

NORTH OF SCOTLAND C. A.—2ND INNINGS.

Gray, b Wall	13
Bramner, c Barnett, b Darling	5
Grant, c and b Barnett	5
Clark, b Barnett	0
Richardson, b Wall	10
Grant Peterkin, b Wall	6
Peebles, b O'Reilly	10
Braid, b O'Reilly	10
K. Clark, b Ebeling	1
Kemp, b O'Reilly	0
Wigram (not out)	28
Extras	10
Total	98

BOWLING ANALYSIS.
Darling 6/2, 14/1.
Barnett 5/2, 7/2.
Chipperfield 5/1, 34/0.
Wall 9/0, 13/3.
Ebeling 6/2, 15/1.
O'Reilly 5.2/3, 5/1.

DONCASTER CUP

Alcazar Wins By Neck

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Sept. 14.

The Doncaster Cup run at Doncaster to-day over a distance of Two miles and One furlong resulted as follows:—

Alcazar	1
Duplicate	2
Solar Boy	3

Three ran. Won by neck. Two lengths separated the Second and the Thrid.

Starting prices:—100/30 on Alcazar; 4/1 Duplicate; 100/7 Solar Boy.

WITHDRAWAL OF CANDIDATURES

Sjt. Nagindas T. Master and Sjt. I. S. Patel have withdrawn their nomination for the election to the A.I.C.C. It is understood that they have retired from the contest in favour of Mr. S. A. Brelvi.

WILEY POST DROPS OUT

Vicissitudes Of London-Melbourne Air Competition

OKLAHOMA CITY, Sept. 14.

Wiley Post is forced to abandon the plan to compete in the London-Melbourne air race as his machine Winniemac was damaged in the recent flight towards stratosphere.

Post hoped to fly the race at a height of seven miles at 300 miles an hour with the aid of special oxygen apparatus.—Reuter.

"FORMIDABLE COMPETITOR"

SYDNEY, Sept. 14.

"What a bad luck" declared Kingsford Smith. "Post's withdrawal has eliminated the most formidable competitor. I am extremely sorry at his misfortune."—Reuter.

ANOTHER IS ILL

LONDON, Sept. 14.

The Australian competitor Bernard Rubin is seriously ill with chest trouble at a London nursing Home, but is making progress.—Reuter.

FEDERAL JUDGE RESERVES DECISION

(Special Cable).

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.

Captain Carey still commanded "President Cleveland" and the officers who made allegations against him were still at their posts when the liner sailed for San Francisco. The Dollar Line have announced that the charges will be investigated at the Company's offices in San Francisco.

Federal Judge reserved decision.

RAJEN BABU FOR PRESIDENTSHIP

Kerala Congress Committee's Important Resolutions

CALICUT, (By Mail).

The newly constituted Kerala Congress Committee met on Sunday last with Mr. U. Gopala Menon, the retiring president, in the Chair.

After the finishing of the usual routine Sreemati Kunhikavamma was elected the new president of the Committee and she took the chair then.

A. I. C. C. ELECTION.

The election of members for the All-India Congress Committee took place. More than a dozen candidates were proposed for the six seats available. Mr. Changanacheri Parameswaran Pillai, a retired Judge of the Travancore High Court came out successful with but one vote less than the number of votes cast in favour of Mr. E. C. Kunhikannan Numbiar who secured the maximum number of votes. Others elected to the A. I. C. C. are Messrs. P. Krishna Pillai, K. Kumar, R. Krishna Iyer, and Manju Nath Rao. Of these at least four are pronounced Socialists.

"VOTE FOR RAJEN BABU."

The name of Babu Rajendra Prasad was proposed to the presidentship of the Bombay Session of the Congress. That proposal was unanimously carried.

A resolution protesting against the Travancore ban on Congress propaganda and another requesting the Congress executive to commit the Congress to a more pronounced attitude in the affairs of Indian States were however read and carried "nem con."

NAGPUR CONGRESS DISPUTE

Sardar Summons Parties For Settlement

WARDHA, Sept. 14.

Mrs. Anusuyabai Kale of Nagpur paid a courtesy visit to Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Vallabhbhai.

The Sardar has called Seth Punamchand and General Awari in connection with the dispute of the Nagpur Congress Committee. Mr. B. R. Abhyankar is laid up, and so he has not been summoned.

Sardar Vallabhbhai is starting for Bombay in a day or two.—A.P.

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BOMBAY SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1934

NO RELIEF FOR BOMBAY'S UNEMPLOYED

Commissioner Cannot "Safely Advise" Loan Of Rs. 10 Lakhs

"While one may sympathise with the proposal to give relief to the unemployed, I feel that I cannot safely advise the Corporation to raise a loan in their present financial stringency for works, the remunerative character of which is problematical; for we cannot ignore the fact that the Corporation have already been compelled to curtail very largely their annual normal expenditure on loan works owing to the need for all round economy."

With these words the Municipal Commissioner has submitted his report in regard to the resolution of the Bombay Municipal Corporation requesting the Municipal Commissioner to prepare a scheme for the alleviation of the sufferings of the unemployed in the city.

LOAN OF RS. 10 LAKHS

It will be recalled that on the 24th March last the Municipal Corporation passed a resolution 'inter alia' stating:

"That the Corporation view with great anxiety and alarm the growing unemployment in the City resulting in starvation, ill-health and high rate of mortality.

That the Corporation deeply sympathise with the sufferings and the miseries of the unemployed in the City and assure them of their willingness to take all practical measures of relief.

That the Standing Committee be informed that on their recommendation the Corporation will be prepared to raise a Loan of Rs. 10 lakhs to be called 'The Unemployed Relief Works Loan' and the Commissioner be requested to prepare forthwith and submit for the approval of the Corporation schemes of capital works, like the clearance of slums, construction of school buildings, with a view to relieving the unemployed.

ANALOGY OF THE WEST

The Municipal Commissioner in his letter dated 4th September to the Standing Committee said:

The proposal in question is presumably made on the analogy of public relief works started either by Government or local bodies for the relief of the unemployed in Western countries. The sponsors of the proposal, however, seem to have overlooked the fact that in most of these countries capital works are an alternative to pensions or doles to the unemployed which have been made payable by statute. In India, however, unemployment relief does not at present constitute a legal obligation on either the State or local authorities, and therefore any proposal to start capital works for the relief of the unemployed must be considered from its financial or economic aspect alone.

The Corporation Resolution which has been referred to me for report says that 'the Commissioner should be requested forthwith to submit for the approval of the Corporation schemes of capital works, like the clearance of slums, construction of school buildings, etc., with a view to relieving the unemployed.'

"MOST ACUTE"

In the first place it seems necessary to ascertain, if possible, the character and extent of unemployment in the City, and how far the proposal in question is likely to mitigate it. It is generally conceded that unemployment is most acute among mill workers owing to the closure of a large number of mills in the City. But it may be pointed out that since the proposal was made, some mills have been reopened and although unemployment among mill operatives is still acute, it less pronounced than it was. Further, it is believed that there is also great unemployment among dock workers owing to the fall in imports and exports. But the existence of unemployment among the middle classes seem to have been lost sight of. Distress among this class, though less vocal, is even more widespread. The extent of unemployment in all these classes is however difficult to assess in the absence of reliable statistics, and the Director of Information who was referred to was unable to supply any.

SLUM CLEARANCE.

It remains now to see how far the proposal to start capital works by raising a loan of Rs. 10 lakhs will go to solve the problem of unemployment in the City. The proposition makes two suggestions namely, slum clearance and construction of school buildings; but other proposals have also been examined.

If what is desired is to render immediate help to the unemployed, slum clearance would seem to offer no solution. Any such scheme cannot be taken in hand until the properties situated in the area have been acquired after approval of the scheme under Chapter XII-A of the Municipal Act. The procedure prescribed in this Chapter and the eventual acquisition of the properties would take the best part of two years, and in the earlier stages the entire expenditure would be on acquisition only. Further, in any such scheme the cost of acquisition would come to 75 per cent of the total, and out of the remainder about 20 per cent would be absorbed by materials, tools and plant, leaving only 5 per cent for being spent on wages. The bulk of the money would thus go into the pockets of the landlords, and the employment provided would be for a comparatively few labourers. I am therefore of opinion that far from giving any appreciable relief to the unemployed, this scheme would put a premium on the ownership of slums.

The Commissioner, then, considers at greater detail each of the suggestions and alternatives and concludes:—

INHERENT DEFECT.

"The inherent defect of any such schemes is that there would be no immediate return for the outlay; while our present financial situation is such that no works, however desirable in theory, can be undertaken unless they are productive of immediate revenue at least to the extent of the interest and sinking fund charges on the loan proposed to be raised I may point out that the annual charges in respect of interest and sinking fund on a loan of Rs. 10 lakhs would come to about Rs. 62,000, and in the present circumstances it would be impossible to shoulder this burden without a corresponding return. Any relief scheme to be undertaken therefore should at least satisfy the above primary test. Thus the question of excavation and filling should also be dropped on this score, especially as there is no prospect of any lands so reclaimed being sold at an early date."

The Standing Committee on Friday evening approved of the Municipal Commissioner's report and forwarded it to the Corporation recommending that it be recorded.

M. L. As AND THEIR ALLOWANCES

Salary Proposal Dropped For The Present

SIMLA, Sept. 14.

It is understood that the Government have decided to drop for the present proposal to substitute the existing system of giving daily allowance to the members of the Central Legislature by monthly salary.

Under the present rules the members draw Rs. 20 daily if they either attend session or be present at the place where the session is being held, but for the convenience of the Government it was proposed to pay them Rs. 400 monthly, thus ensuring greater facilities for paying staff and minimising the chances of absence.

The matter may again be taken up by the new President of the New Assembly, but its members at least for Delhi Session will continue to receive allowance under the old system.—United Press.

BOMBAY-CALCUTTA 'PHONE SERVICE

New Circuits Made Available

SIMLA, Sept. 14.

In accordance with its policy of providing additional Trunk channels where the volume of traffic justifies it and thus expediting the disposal of Trunk Telephone Calls, the Posts and Telegraph Department has provided three additional channels between Bombay and Calcutta.

The work on the project has been completed and the new circuits are available from today. The department hopes that henceforth it will be possible to provide what will virtually amount to an "on demand" service between Bombay and Calcutta and the Department expects that the public will make increasing use of the extra facilities provided, thereby justifying the progressive policy of the Department.—A.P.

GIDNEY FOR PRESIDENTSHIP

A. I. Postal Employees Association

SIMLA, Sept. 14.

Sir Henry Gidney, M.L.A., has accepted the invitation of the Postal Employees' Association to be the President of the next All-India Postal Employees' meeting to be held at Muttra, next November.

This is the first time that an Anglo-Indian has been honoured by such a large body of Indian workmen and is an evidence of a closer inter-communal union.—United Press.

SARAT BOSE'S CHALLENGE TO GOVT.

Asks For Permission To Issue Statement On Home Member's Allegations

CALCUTTA, September 14.

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" gives prominence to the texts of two representations purporting to have been sent by Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, Bar.-at-Law, brother of Mr. Subhas Bose, and now a State prisoner under Regulation Three of 1818, to the Home Member of the Government of India refuting the latter's allegations in the Assembly that he was "deeply involved in the terrorist movement" and demanding the setting up of a Tribunal for his trial and inviting the maximum punishment if found guilty.

Mr. Bose requests the Home Member of the Government of India and, through him, the Governor-General-in-Council to pass the following orders on his representation:—

"(I) that permission be given to me to issue a statement dealing with your said allegation,

(II) permission be given to me to send a copy of this representation to the Assembly,

(III) the note submitted by Sir Stanley Jackson (when Governor of Bengal) on my case prior to my arrest be placed before the Assembly,

(IV) the report of the Government of Bengal on my case be submitted to your Government last month be placed before the Assembly, and

(V) I may be placed on trial in the ordinary courts of land (preferably a High Court having jurisdiction over the place where I am supposed to have committed the offence) on specific charges."—A.P.

BIHAR GOVERNOR GOING ON LEAVE

PATNA, Sept. 14.

The "United Press" understands that Sir James Sifton, the Governor of Bihar and Orissa will proceed very shortly on foir months' leave.

Mr. J. T. Whitty, senior-most member of His Excellency's Executive Council, will officiate as the Acting Governor during his absence.—United Press.

INDIA'S CHIEF AIR PORT OFFICER

KARACHI, Sept. 14.

The "Daily Gazette" understands that Lt. Commander W. H. Watt, R. N. retired Officer-in-charge of the Karachi Air Port, will be appointed Chief Air Port Officer in India.

He has returned to Karachi accompanied by Mrs. Watt.—United Press.

ARRESTS AT RANGPUR

Big Haul Of Live-Cartridges & "Proscribed Books"

ZEMINDAR & EX-DEWAN IN CUSTODY

RANGPUR, Sept. 14.

Following extensive house-searches in the town and suburbs yesterday the police are reported to have recovered more than 500 copies of proscribed books and several live-cartridges and arrested about a dozen persons including a lady and a zemindar.

It is stated that from the house of Mahendra Pyne alone the police seized 500 copies of proscribed books and arrested his wife.

Fatik Chandra Chakravorty, a college student and three other youngmen were arrested in connection with find of a few copies of proscribed book "Swadhinata."

The discovery of three live-cartridges from his house led to the arrest of one Kishori Mohan Das.

Jyotish Chandra Maulik, ex-Dewan of the estate of Rai Bahadur Mrityunjay Roy Choudhuri of Kundi was arrested under Section 151 I.P.C.

Manoranjan Das, a young zemindar of Mahigong and four other youngmen were also arrested in the suburbs.

Of the arrested persons, the lady was bailed out on Rs. 1,000.—United Press.

FOR CONFERENCE OF PHONETICS

CALCUTTA, Sept. 14.

Prof. Sunitikumar Chatterjee, D. Litt. of the Calcutta University, it is understood, has been appointed representative of the University on the Second International Conference of Phonetics and Allied Sciences to be held in London in July next.

It is understood that the Professor will study there two important linguistic problems, namely, (1) The conflict of languages, and (2) The teaching of the mother tongue, in the polyglot countries of Europe.—United Press.

Lisbon Invites Calcutta

CALCUTTA, Sept. 14.

The Calcutta University has received an invitation from the President of the Portuguese Republic requesting the University to send delegates to the Third International Congress of History of Sciences to be held at Oporto, Coimbra and Lisbon from October 6 next.

The University has expressed its inability to send any delegates on the occasion and conveyed its good wishes to the Congress.—United Press.

Rohidas (Harijan) Ganesh Mela under the directions of Mr. N. S. Kajrolkar, has been busy with its programmes at several Ganeshotsavas in Bombay.

Problem Of Indian Minorities

GOODWILL OF MAJORITY, ONLY SAFEGUARD, SAYS SHERWANI

(From Our Correspondent).

ALIGARH, Sept. 12.

"A delightful, intoxicating insinuation," was how Professor Mohamed Habib characterized the speech of Mr. Yamin Khan, M.L.A., delivered last night on the "Problem of Minorities" under the auspices of the Sultania Historical Society of the Aligarh Muslim University. Interest was added to the discussion that followed Mr. Yamin Khan's speech from the fact that the speakers included Mr. Tasudduq Ahmad Khan Sherwani who is contesting a seat for the Assembly with Mr. Yamin Khan from the same constituency.

PROBLEM OF PROBLEMS.

The problem of minorities, began Mr. Yamin Khan, was a question that was agitating the minds of every one in the country. It was the problem of problems. And if the problem of minorities could be solved all India's political problems would be automatically solved. How the problem should be solved, he said, he was not going to discuss as it was a controversial point. (Ironical cheers). He was only concerned with stating the fact that the various minorities in India had different problems and the problem before the most important of them, namely, the Mussalmans, was how to safeguard their religion, their culture, their economic interests and their education. He stressed the differences of culture existing between the different communities and said that in these circumstances it was but right that Mussalmans should strive to fortify their position. If they did not do that they would be reduced to the status of the depressed classes and untouchables. Warming up, he referred to the low percentage of Mussalmans in Government services and the intolerance shown by Hindus on the question of "Arti" and "namaz." He accused the other communities of lack of tolerance and said if they had been tolerant there would have been no need for safeguards.

AN INSINUATION?

An interesting discussion ensued and it was significant that none of the three speakers who followed Mr. Yamin Khan seemed to agree with him. Professor Mohamed Habib, opening the discussion, said the speech of the preceding speaker was "a delightful, intoxicating insinuation." If our community is in danger, he said, we must fight. But it was certainly unfair to point out a mole in the eye of the other community while ignoring the beam in our own. There was a thing called the historical perspective and Mussalmans who accused the Hindus of excesses, should not forget that they too had been guilty of unfair attacks on the sister community. He said it was unfair to lay the blame of the low percentage of Mussalmans in services at the door of the Hindus. It were not the Hindus but the British Government who doled out jobs. There was no better safeguard than the efficiency of the community. There was no danger to the Muslim culture and civilization from the culture of the Hindus. No Mussalman read the Vedas. But every one read in English schools. And the real danger lay in the growing Europeanization.

SHERWANI SPEAKS OUT.

Amidst loud applause Mr. T. A. K. Sherwani, the well-known Congress and Nationalist Muslim leader, rose to address the house. Mr. Yamin Khan, he said, had touched only a part of the problem and treated it as a whole. India, was certainly suffering from minorities. First there was the minority, of foreigners who were ruling us and the way they were doing that was well-known. Then there were the social minorities like the higher castes. Brahmanism, he said, was not restricted to Hindus and there were castes and creeds amongst all communities. But the problem that was most vexing the minds of Indians was that of religious minorities and how their interests could be safeguarded. The constitutional safeguards, he said, were the weakest safeguards as after all constitution meant nothing but the will of the majority. And if we could secure the good will of the majority there was no need for safeguards. The real solution was what the Nationalist Muslims had suggested and that was the division of the country into federal units so that the residuary powers would vest in the provinces. Discussing the communal award, he said, it had not conceded any of the important Muslim demands and it had reduced them to a minority in the provinces where they were in majority. And this was the Award that was being hugged by the communalists.

PROBLEM RESTATED.

Doctor Kunwar Ashraf who followed, said that the problem needed a clear restatement as none of the previous speakers had discussed it from a scientific view point. It was open to question, in the first place, whether Mussalmans could be called a political community at all. Was religious affinity a sufficient basis to make them into a political unit with identical interests? It was not. The Muslim community was composed of different classes, different races, different interests. Racially they were not homogeneous. Socially they were composed of hecterogeneous elements; there was the aristocracy, the remnants of the feudal elements and clearly apart from them were the masses. Culturally too they did not form one unit. Not only was the language and the customs different from one province to another but the poor peasants could hardly be said to have any culture at all. The economic interests, of course, differed between the landlords and the peasants, the capitalists and the workers. The community was, therefore, incapable of a political programme. The only solution, the speaker suggested, was a social revolution which would vest the power in the hands of the toiling classes of the country who alone were capable of building a new and scientific civilization. As a parallel case he cited the example of Muslim minorities in Soviet Russia who had acquired a new language and a new literature under the new regime.

The present day communal problem was like someone walking on his head.

Professor Hateem, in winding up the debate, emphasized the need for creating mutual trust between different communities and classes.

DEMISE OF Mr. AMBEGAOKAR

State College Passes Condolence Resolution

(From Our Correspondent).

BARODA, Sept. 14.

The Baroda college in a meeting passed a condolence resolution on the demise of Mr. Ambegaokar. Doctor Jyotindra Mehta, Principal, termed him as champion of education.

Certain institutions have been closed to-day. The whole State is in mourning. His Highness who was in London was informed.

Ganpati Festival In Baroda

(From Our Correspondent)

BARODA, Sept. 13.

Due to Ganpati festivals and Pajusan, Baroda is agog with gaieties and amusements. The Pajusan holidays of Jains are now over. Ganpati festival has begun from Chaturthi and different institutions are holding discourses. Jummadada Vyayamshala has a very encouraging programme and instructive too. Sjt. G. V. Mavlankar of Ahmedabad delivered a lecture on "The Youth of to-day" and advised to all to accelerate national progress struggle by preaching the gospel of Unity. The Government also celebrates the Ganpati festivals with due pomp.

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